THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
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Office, 75 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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Terms of Advertising in the Daily.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Pittsburgh School of Design,

No. 24 Fifth street.

Sponges.

For Sponges of all grades, and Chamois Skins, go to Fleming's drug store.

English Opera.

Mr. Castle, the popular Tenor, takes a benefit to-night, offering Auber's charming and romantic opera of "Fra Diavolo." Miss Fannie Riddell, a new Prima Donna, will appear for the first time. The opera, thus far, is a complete success.

Enigma.

How is it that the New York Jewelers' Association, No. 63 Fifth street, continues to give away many useful and valuable presents? That they do, is well attested by the numbers who daily flock to their depot, and carry away castors, tea pitchers, cake baskets, sets of jewelry, spoons, forks, and many other articles.

Silks.

The largest stock, embracing the greatest variety in entire antiques, black and colored; plain colored and fancy silks, for street and evening dress, probably ever kept in this city, is now on exhibition at J. W. Barker & Co's, 59 Market street. And we may say the same of their stock of black silks. Ladies wanting silks should remember this, and, also, that having but one price to all alike, they are sure to get them at the very lowest prices.

Superior Furniture.

We call attention to the sale of superior household furniture at Mucllenland's auction rooms, 35 Fifth st., this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock. This is one of the choicest lots that has been offered this season comprising in part, beautiful mahogany bedsteads, rosewood marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, silver ware, spring and husk mattresses, leather beds, clocks, window blinds, &c., &c. Also, a very superior mahogany book case.

New Dry Goods.

J. M. Burchfield, corner of Market and Fourth st., has just arrived from the Eastern cities with a large and complete assortment of dry goods, which were purchased at the late trade sales, and which will be offered much below former prices. Mr. Burchfield is one of the oldest and most reliable merchants, and his customers can always rely upon receiving full satisfaction at his establishment. His stock is now full, and persons making their Spring purchases should give him a call.

Announcement Extraordinary.

Another reduction in the prices of dry goods is announced by Barker & Co., 59 Market street, by which they are now offering new goods at even cheaper rates than formerly. We had thought that nothing greater could be done than has already been done by the firm, but it seems we are to be very agreeably disappointed; as it will be seen by their opening great bargains in sheetings, shirtings, prints and all kinds of house-keeping goods, but, also, in goods for girls and boys' wear, dress goods of all kinds, and silks. This firm not only keeps all kinds of dry goods, but full assortments of them, and having but one price, 'call alike, every patron of the house is sure, particularly at this time, to get a bargain.

Late News Items.

A Washington correspondent speaking of Sheridan's victory, says: The news has been received here with great rejoicing, and now we not only learn that Sheridan is pursuing his onward march, but that General Stoneman is successfully riding his raid—both converging toward General Sherman. Richmond will be an untenable capital before the close of the present month, or all military signs fail. Some mishaps may occur, some detachments may be repulsed, but other Union legions will be marching on," to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and of the laws. It cannot be long ere we shall witness the dissolution of the rebel armies. What next?

The charter and town elections in New York are resulting very favorably for the Union party.

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending March 6th, and since the beginning of the year:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week...	$3,749,684	$3,333,153	$3,697,542
Prev. reported...	32,385,796	29,769,868	40,247,206
Since Jan. 1.....	$35,935,480	$33,103,021	$43,944,748

The West Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church is sitting in Wheeling, Bishop Janes presiding. The conference embraces a force of about eighty ministers, distributed throughout the most of that State, and parts of Maryland and Kentucky. Notwithstanding the prevailing hard times, and the special privations to which many of the preachers have been exposed, they have been able, most of them to get together, and seem in fine health and spirits. In the midst of many trials and, some of them, great dangers, they have generally stood at their post, and not a few have reported considerable religious prosperity in their charges.

The New Lisbon (Ohio) Railway is rapidly progressing between Nilestown and Canfield, Ohio; and the people of East Liverpool are determined to have the road extended to that place.

Naval orders this week are as follows: Lieutenant Commander James E. Jewell, to duty at the New York Navy Yard; Lieutenant Commander L. Paulding, to the command of the Monocacy; Lieutenant Commander Jno. H. Upshur, detached from the command of the A. D. Vance and ordered to special duty in the Navy Department.

Advices from North Carolina say that the feeling in that State is plainly evident from the tone of the press, and recent events. Nearly a whole company of the 6th North Carolina cavalry deserted a few days since and came into Newbern, bringing their horses and equipments with them. Negroes are coming in in large numbers. They are consorting all the boys they can lay their hands on. Both the troops and people of that State are represented as being horribly sick of the war.

It is stated that the Union prisoners confined at Florence were sent to Salisbury, on the approach of Sherman. On the way many escaped, and reached our lines at Newbern, under the guidance of negroes and loyal whites. Arrangements have been made to exchange ten thousand prisoners, and they are now being forwarded.

A correspondent, writing from Wilmington, North Carolina, under date of the 28th ult., says our advance under General Terry is now some twelve miles from here, on the northwest branch of the Cape Fear river, with Hoke's troops confronting it on the other side. Sherman is reported, to-day, as being within sixty miles of this place. If this is the case a junction will be shortly made between General Schofield's troops and his, and a forward movement, Richmondward, ordered at once.

General Emory telegraphs from Winchester that some four men just come in represent Sheridan's victory over Early as more complete than any report we have had. When last heard from, he was pushing for the canal running from Lynchburg to Richmond, which he has doubtless seized and destroyed before this.

A meeting to obtain subscriptions of provisions for Lee's army, was recently held at Danville, Va. In noticing this meeting the Richmond *Whig* says: "Gen. Lee's men must be fed, or we lose all."

A dispatch from Wheeling, Virginia, of the 9th says: Official information from Cumberland, Maryland, dated the 9th, says that Col. Thompson, of the First New Hampshire Cavalry, of General Sheridan's command, had just arrived at Winchester with forty officers and thirteen hundred enlisted men prisoners. Eight pieces of artillery were captured and destroyed. The principal battle was fought at Fisherville, five miles from Staunton.

The deputy provost marshal of the Belmont district, was murdered near Cambridge, Sunday last, by two men in soldiers' clothing—supposed to be deserters. A reward of $800 is offered for their arrest. The murdered man's name is J. B. Cook. We have no particulars.

Miss Blanche Booth, a niece of Edwin Booth will make her debut in St. Louis this month, in comedy. Miss Booth is said to possess a very attractive face and figure, and will appear under the guidance of another uncle, Mr. De Bar, the St. Louis manager.

A report made by the Chief Engineer of New York City, shows that the street railroad travel in that city for 1864 was equivalent to the carrying of its entire population sixty-one times in one year, or five times each month.

There was a fight in the Canada House of Assembly on Wednesday last, Mr. Cauchon, a French Canadian, and Mr. Dufresne, another member of the same race, being the parties concerned. Nobody was hurt, but the dignity of the house suffered considerably, and strangers were ordered to withdraw from the galleries.

The City Engineer of St. Louis has reported on the contemplated railroad bridge across the Mississippi at that point. He estimates the cost $3,322,200, of which the city should subscribe $1,500,000, the merchants, &c., $732,000, and the several railroad companies the balance. He thinks such a bridge would save to St. Louis, annually, $1,800,000. The plan he recommends is a tubular iron-plate bridge, without a draw, to pass which the steamboats must lower their chimneys to the hurricane deck.

The Danville *Register* is assured that it does not enter into Lee's plans to abandon the rebel capital, unless, as is very prudently and somewhat contradictorily added, it becomes impossible to hold the city longer.

Charleston after its Occupation.

Scenes and Incidents.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

THE FREEDMEN.

It is impossible for me to give a complete representation of the joy of the freedmen of this city over the arrival of the Yankees. On Monday morning last, when the steamer W. W. Coit, with General Gillmore's flag at the fore and the Stars and Stripes at the stern, steamed up the harbor, with the band playing "Hail, Columbia," there was a sudden gathering of colored people upon the wharves. They were full of ecstacy. Springing upon the pier before the lines were thrown out, I met a grey-bearded old man, who touched his hat, bowed himself to the ground, and said: "Good morning, massa."

"We are Yankees, uncle. Are you not afraid of me?" I said.

"God bless you! no, massa. I've prayed for you to come, and God has heard me," he said, grasping my hand. He threw his old battered hat upon the ground, looked upward and poured out his gratitude from an overflowing heart.

"Are you a slave?"

"Yes, massa."

"Well, you are a slave no longer. You are as free as I am."

"Is it so, massa?" he asked with an indescribable earnestness; and again raising his eyes toward heaven he gave thanks to God, with an emotion such as I never before witnessed.

ROSA'S MOTHER.

Two years ago, when I was at Hilton Head, my laundress was Rosa, a young colored woman, who escaped from Charleston in 1862, with her husband and four other persons, in a small boat. On that occasion Rosa dressed herself in men's clothes, and the whole party, early one morning, rowed past Sumter and made for the gunboats.

"If you go to Charleston I wish you would see if my mother is there?" said Rosa, on Sunday last. "Governor Aiken's head man knows where she lives." Accompanied by "Berwick," of the New York *Herald*, I went up King street to Governor Aiken's. We found his head man in the yard—a courteous black, who, when he learned that we were Yankees, and had a message from Rosa to her mother, dropped all work and started with us, eager to do anything for a Yankee. A walk to John street, in Charleston, through a yard to the rear of a dwelling house, brought us to the mother, in a little dingy room, clutted with pots, kettles, tables and chairs. The old woman was sitting on a stool before the fire, cooking her scanty breakfast of corn cake. She had a little pine bench in a large room, used by a rebel officer. She must be past sixty years of age—a large, strong woman, with a wide, high forehead and intellectual features. She was clothed in a dark dingy negro cloth, a sack of old rebel carpeting, and poor, thin canvas shoes of her own make. Never had I such an introduction.

"Here comes de great Messiah, Will news of Rosa!" said my introducer, with an indescribable dramatic flourish. The mother sprang from the stool with a cry of joy. "From Rosa? from Rosa? O, thank the Lord." She took hold of my hands, looked at me with an intensity of interest that was earnestness, joy, and yet with a shade of doubt, as if it could not be true.

"From Rosa?"

"Yes, Aunty."

I shall not attempt to give her language. She looked up into Heaven—yes, into Heaven! She saw not us, but God and Jesus. The tears rolled from her eyes. She recounted in prayer all the long years of slavery, the suffering, the anguish of the heart aches, the prayers of the past, and now God had heard her. I have seen great dramatists upon the stage, and have been moved to tears by preachers and orators, but never have I heard such an outpouring of soul as by that poor slave woman. It was a conversation between herself and the Savior. She told him of her children, of all his sorrows, of His goodness, and kindness and love, the tears rolling down her cheeks the while as if a shower of drops fell upon the floor. She wanted us to stay and partake of her scanty meal. She pressed my hands again and again, and when I told her I must go, she kneeled upon the floor and asked for God's best blessings and for Jesus' love to fall on me. It was a prayer from her heart. We had carried to her the news that she was free, and that her Rosa was still alive. It was the long looked for jubilee morning to her, and we were God's angels. It was one of the most thrilling moments I ever experienced, or that I expect to experience. "Berwick" stood in a sympathetic mood, unable to control his emotion. This woman had been a slave—she had been sold, she had been exposed to insult—she had suffered all that a human being is bound to respect. So the Chief Justice of the United States said! God ordained her in his beneficient goodness to be a slave, so Rev. Dr. Thornwell, the great South Carolina theologian, said. Slavery is a divine missionary institution, said the Southern Presbyteries. Remembering these things, I went out from the humble dwelling with my convictions deepened that this is God's war, that he is on the side of the poor and lowly, the despised and oppressed, and that this nation is passing through the fire to cleanse it from sin, and to meet with retribution for its crimes.

THE SLAVE MART.

Charleston has been one of the great slave marts of the South. She has been the boldest advocate for the reopening of the slave trade. Her statesmen legislated for it; her ministers of the Gospel upheld it as the best means for Christianizing Africa, and the ultimate benefit of the whole human race. Being thus upheld, as might be expected, the slave-traders set up their auction block in no out-of-the-way place. In a score or more auction offices and dealt in the bodies and souls of men. Among them were T. Ryan & Son, M. M. M'Bride, J. E. Bowers, J. E. Jukes, J. B. Baker, Whitford & Son, on State and Chalmers streets. Twenty paces distant from Baker's is a building bearing the sign—"Theological Library, Protestant Episcopal Church." Standing by Baker's door and looking up Chalmers street to King street, I read another sign—"Sunday School Depository." Above is "Mechanic Hall," the building in which the ordinance of secession was signed. In another building, on the opposite corner, is the Registry Office. Near by is the guard-house with its grated windows, its iron bars being an appropriate designs of double-edged swords and spears. Thousands of poor slaves have been incarcerated there for no crime whatever, except for being out after nine o'clock, or for collecting in some upper chamber to tell God of their wrongs, with no white man present. They ought to have obeyed the injunction of the deep toned bell of Old St. Michael's, which, at half-past eight in the evening, in its high and venerable tower, opened its trembling lips and shouted "Get you home! Get you home!" Always that; always of command; alway of arrogance, superiority and caste; never of love, good will and fellowship. On Sunday morning it said to the white man, "Come and sit in your old-fashioned, velvet cushioned pews, you rich ones! Go up stairs, you negroes!"

I heard the old bell last night at half-past eight. A week ago, at nine o'clock, the horse patrol dashed through the streets, and all negroes abroad without a pass were marched down to the guard house. Now, freedmen walk the streets at all hours of day and night, unchallenged even by the dusty sentinels pacing their appointed beats, whose only duty is to keep watch against surprise from those who would bring chains and slavery once more to the people.

The guard house doors are wide open. The jailor has lost his occupation. The last slave has been incarcerated within its walls, and St. Michael's curfew shall be sweetest music henceforth and forever. It shall ring the gladchimes of freedom—freedom to come, to go, or to tarry by the way—freedom from sad partings of wife and husband, father and son, mother and child.

The brokers in flesh and blood took good care to be well represented. They set up their mart in a respectable quarter, with St. Michael's and the guard house, the Registry of Deeds and the Sunday school Depository, the Court House and the Theological Library around them to uphold and sustain them, and make their calling respectable.

But the "Marsh Angel" has rattled all the glass from the window of St. Michaels, splintered the pews and smashed the pulpit. Its messengers have hovered over the grave of Calhoun and the apostles of secession, whose bones are mouldering in the adjoining cemetery. The same "Angel" has made a record of its doings in the Registry building. At one stroke it opened the entire front of the Sunday School Depository to the light of heaven. There is a mass of ruin in the Court House. Several cart loads of brick and plaster introduced by Gen. Gillmore, which the advocates of secession here thought admirable.

I entered the Theological Library building through a window from which Gen. Gillmore had removed the sash. A pile of old rubbish lay upon the floor—sermons, tracts, magazines, books, papers, damp, musty and moldy—turning into pulp, beneath the rain drops which came down through the shattered roof.

Amid these surroundings was a Slave Mart—a building with a large iron gate in front, above which in large gilt letters was the word MART.

The iron gate opened into a hall about sixty feet long by twenty broad, flanked on one side by a long table running the entire length of the hall, and on the other by benches. At the further end a door, opening through a brick wall, gave entrance to a yard. The door was locked. I tried my best but but it would not yield. I called a freedman to my aid. Unitedly we took up a great stone. We gave a blow. Another, and the door of the Bastille went into splinters. Across the yard is a four story brick building, with grated windows and iron doors on a prison. The yard is walled with high buildings. He who entered there left all hope behind. A small room adjoining the hall was the place where women were subjected to the lascivious gaze of brutal men.

There were the steps off which thousands of men, women and children have walked to their places on the table, to be knocked off to the highest bidder. This thought occurred to me that perhaps Gov. Andrew, or Wendel Phillips, or Wm. Lloyd Garrison, or Drs. Kirk, Stone, or Rev. Mr. Manning would like to make a speech from those steps. I determined to secure them. While doing so a colored woman came into the hall to see the Yankees.

"I was sold there upon that table two years ago," said she.

"You never will be sold again, you are free now and forever," I replied.

"Thank God! O the blessed Jesus he has heard my prayer; I am so glad, only I wish I could see my husband. He was sold at the same time into the country, and has gone I don't know where."

Thus spake Dinah More.

In front of the mart was a gilt star—I climbed the post and wrenched it from its spike to secure it as a trophy. A freedman took down the gilt letters for me, and knocked off the great lock from the outer iron door, and the smaller lock from the inner door. The steps and locks are on their way to Boston. The key of the French Bastile hangs at Mount Vernon; the staircase of the Temple of Jerusalem, up which the Savior walked, has been transplanted to Rome; and so, as relics of the American prison house now and forever being broken up, I have secured these relics that all who love freedom—who have worked and prayed through long and weary years for the overthrow of slavery—who have laid down their sons upon the battlefield to save the land—may behold them. These steps have been wet with many tears—men and women have tottered upon them with trembling limbs and broken hearts. Upon them there has been such weeping, and sorrow, and sighing as slavery alone of all things on earth can give—weeping which has been, but which shall be no more.

THE TABLES TURNED.

In 1863, in the month of December, Lieut. Col. Woolford, now of the 127th New York Volunteers, was in Charleston on business. He was waited on one day by a committee of citizens and informed that he had better leave the city, inasmuch as he was a Northerner, and besides he was suspected of being an abolitionist. He was put on board a steamer and compelled to go North. He is now Provost Marshal of this department. On the morning of the 20th he visited the office of the Charleston *Courier*. The editors had left the city, but the business man of the establishment remained behind. Colonel W. was received very graciously. The following conversation passed between them:

Col. W.—"Whom have I the pleasure of addressing?"

Business Man—"Mr. L.——, sir."

"Will you do me the favor to loan me a sheet of paper?"

"Certainly, certainly, sir."

"Shall I also trouble you for a pen and ink?"

"With pleasure, sir."

Colonel W. could not make the ink flow if was so thick and muddy and the pen was so poor. The business man, with great alacrity, obtained another bottle and a better pen. Col. W. commenced writing as follows:

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, }
CHARLESTON, February 20, 1864. }

Special Order No. 1.

"The Charleston *Courier* establishment is hereby taken possession of by the United States."

Mr. L. had been overlooking the writing, forgetful of courtesy in his curiosity. He could hold in no longer.

"Colonel, surely you don't mean to confiscate my property. Why I opposed nullification in 1830!"

"That may be, sir, but you have done what you could to oppose the United States since 1860. If you will show me by your files that you have uttered one word of loyalty, on or through 3, 1865, I will take your case into consideration."

Mr. L. could not say that he had, and the *Courier*, therefore, passed into other hands.

THE MESSIAH.

The colored people every where look upon the Yankees as their deliverers from bondage. They speak of their coming as the advent of the Messiah—and sometimes in their extravagant demonstrations of joy call the Yankees the individual Messiah. So I was introduced to Rosa's mother. Passing a large building near the citadel, I met an old negress with a basket on her arm, broad brimmed straw hat on her head, and a dress brown as the earth beneath. She knew that I was a Yankee and made a profound courtesy.

"How do you do, Aunty?" was my salutation.

"O bless de Lord, I'so very well, tank you," grasping my hand, and dancing for joy.

"My children are all well, and I feel as if I warnt but sixteen." She broke into a chant:

"Ye's long been a-comin,
Ye's long been a-comin,
Ye's long been a-comin,
For to take de land,
And now ye's a-comin,
And now ye's a-comin,
And now ye's a-comin,
For to rule the land."

This was followed by "blessing of de Lord."

"Then you are glad the Yankees are here?" I said.

"O, chile, I can't bress de Lord enough; I doesn't call you Yankees."

"What do you call us?"

"I call you Messiah," and I call your head men de Messiah." She burst out into a rhapsody of hallelujah, thanksgivings and praises, calling upon the Lord to bless "Pressy," and to bress de Lord enough; and bress you, chile, I can't love you enough for comin'," she exclaimed.

"Were you not afraid, Aunty, when the shells fell into the town?"

She straightened up, raised her eyes, and with a look of sublime faith, said:

"When Mr. Gilmore fired de big gun and I hear de shell a rushin' ober my head, I say, some dear child of de Lord feel nearer to Heaben dan I ever feel before!"

I bade her good bye, stepped aside and wrote a few words upon a piece of paper, that it might not escape me. The old woman looked after us, and pointed us out to all her friends as agents of the Messiah. CARLETON.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS.

Senate--Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on the credentials of Mr. SNOW, Senator elect from Arkansas. The committee find that in 1861, the legal and authorities of the State of Arkansas, so far as they could succeed took the State beyond the authority of the United States Government. In pursuance of a law of Congress, the President by proclamation, declared the inhabitants of that State in rebellion, and excluded them. Therefore, the Committee recommended that the question of admission be postponed until the next session of Congress shall take action in regard to the existing State Government of Arkansas. The report was adopted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented the credentials of John U. Norwood, elected Senator from Georgia, for six years from the 4th of March, 1865.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Committee on the Judiciary had also had under consideration the credentials of Mr. Clingman, but as many of the Senators from the remaining part of Virginia were present, he should ring the glad chimes of freedom—freedom to come, to go, or to tarry by the way—freedom from sad partings of wife and husband, father and son, mother and child.

The brokers in flesh and blood took good care to be well represented. They set up their mart in a respectable quarter, with St. Michael's and the guard house, the Registry of Deeds and the Sunday school Depository, the Court House and the Theological Library around them to uphold and sustain them, and make their calling respectable.

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FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Public Land Grant.

Only One-Third to Centre College

Carrying of Deadly Weapons Prohibited

IMPORTANT LOCAL BILLS PASSED.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 9.

The act giving the public lands to Centre College, was repealed last night, and another passed, giving it only one-third. The balance has not been distributed yet.

Mr. Bigham offered a bill incorporating the Paducah Mining Company.

The Midas Petroleum Company bill was reconsidered.

The supplement relative to the partition of estates in the Orphan's Court of Butler county, was passed.

The Afternoon Session was occupied in the consideration of the Appropriation Bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The acts relative to Apprentices, and incorporating the Girty Run Coal Company, has passed the House.

The following bills were passed:

Prohibiting the carrying of deadly weapons; Establishing sixty pounds of potatoes to be a bushel; Making the destruction of fences a misdemeanor: the supplement relating to the maintenance of soldiers' and sailors' orphans.

The French in Mexico.

The Reported Victory over Rajas.

Emigration from the United States.

Minister Plenipotentiary from England.

LETTERS FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.

NEW YORK, March 9.

By the steamer Eagle we have Havana dates of the 6th inst. from Nassau, N. P., to the 7th of February, and Vera Cruz, also, had been received. The rumored capture of Vaxaca by the Imperialists is confirmed. Prince Salm Salm claims a victory over Antonio Rajas, killing Rajas and sixty soldiers, besides capturing various munitions of war. Rajas, it is reported, captured with 500 men, and twenty killed. In New Leon the Imperialists claim a victory over Mendiz at Bareal.

A report from Mazatlan says 3,000 French soldiers have been sent in haste to pacify Sonalon. The Juarists are reported making great havoc in Sonora and Sonalon. Juarez is said to be still at Chihuahua.

Some fifty emigrants, pretending to come from Missouri, have settled in the State of Orizaba, and report that from two to two thousand five hundred more are coming from the United States to buy lands and settle.

The Imperial expedition to Yucatan has been abandoned.

Pierre Soule and his family have arrived in Mexico.

A number of blockade runners have returned to Havana, having failed to run into Galveston, &c.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Emperor Maximilian, according to advices received to-day from Mexico, has received, at a special audience, the letters of recall, and the new and extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her majesty, the Queen of England. Mr. Scarlett presented to the Emperor the new and several autograph letters from Queen Victoria. The first of these letters is a formal one according to the Ministerial custom. The second, that of the first, but is addressed to the Empress Charlotte, "My best beloved sister," and the third is an acknowledgement of the letter sent by the Empress Charlotte to Queen Victoria, informing her officially of his accession to the throne of Mexico. The Queen, in this letter, expresses her satisfaction at the wall of Mexico, and her belief that the establishment of the Empire is the beginning of a new and happy era for the country. She also congratulates the Emperor on his elevation, and closes with the usual expressions of diplomatic courtesy."

The typhoid fever is raging to seasonal extent. The Emperor has obtained he will be punished beyond redemption. He cannot afford to risk more than one general battle, scarcely a series of skirmishes, owing to the limited supply of ammunition transported by his trains. Horses and wagons must break down on a long journey, and with hundreds of miles between him and his base, there is no source from which he can replenish his exhausted stock. One telling blow, therefore, delivered with the power which a southern army set at bay may wield, will prove his destruction, and our salvation. It is reasonable to suppose that such an event is not far distant. The safety of Gen. Lee's integrity, our great army at Richmond, a prompt end to the flow of communication, yet left us, and a thousand other considerations, point to the irresistible conclusion that before Sherman strikes hand with Gen. Grant he will be a whipped, demoralized and fleeing individual.

The Clarkesville *Tobacco Plant* mentions the prevalence in that community of rumors of the evacuation of Petersburg, and pronounces them utterly unfounded. The editor has late and positive information direct from Gen. Longstreet, an officer high in command, in the Army of Northern Virginia, that affairs around Petersburg are in a positive, promising condition, and there is every reason to believe that the city will be held indefinitely. Through the same undoubted source he learns that Gen. Lee's headquarters are near that city, and he was never in finer spirits. The country may look with the same degree of confidence, for a most decided change in the military condition before the elapse of many days.

The Goldsboro'o *Journal* of the 4th, says: From Kingston we have assurance that all is quiet. No advance has been made and it is now thought doubtful if there is any large force at Newbern. We know our military authorities are on the alert. From Schofield's command on the line of the Wilmington road, we have no news, very little has been no advance in this direction during the week.

Referring to Sherman, the *Journal* says: We shall not be much surprised to hear of a retrograde movement on his part. Indeed we fear he will make one. Details of the above news are contraband. The public must be patient with the assurance that all is going on well.

After three day's continuous fighting, Grant still keeps a position on Hatcher's Run. There is a general impression he will not leave the attempt to capture the South side railroad so soon as the roads are firm enough to bear his artillery.

The Petersburg *Express* says:—The Yankees in front of our lines near the Appomattox got drunk on Saturday evening in honor of the inauguration of President Lincoln, and asked for a truce of an hour, which was refused them.

In reference to the negro soldiers' bill, the *Dispatch* says: A majority of the Senate are believed to be opposed to the policy of arming slaves, but the upside pressure in favor of it is so great as to induce the belief that the bill will be passed.

Gov. Vance has issued an appeal to the people of North Carolina calling for donations sales or loans or supplies for the rebel army. He states "that, in consequence of interruption to our railroad communication, the subsistence of General Lee's army has become greatly jeopardized. That army will have to rely for subsistence upon North Carolina and Virginia alone. I am informed the Commissary Department's usual methods of collecting supplies will be insufficient for the purpose." He endeavors to impress upon the people that supplies withheld from their own army is a certain contribution to the enemy, and closes by stating that he has already tendered to the Commissary Department one-half of his entire year's supply, and that he intends to put his own family upon the limited rations allowed their soldiers in the field.

Editorials of the *Examiner* and *Dispatch* are unimportant. The following highly important communication and editorial, disclosing for the first time the effort of the rebel Congress to force Jeff. Davis and Stephens to resign, and so make Hunter President, with a view to submission.

The following, from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 7th: "In the trenches, March 1, 1865.

"Messrs. Editors: We are alarmed. What means all these rumors of the city? Not of Sherman or any successes over him. Not of Sheridan or his advance, or how Early has been defeated. Not the war or rumors of war, but what are those rumors of the Senatorial Committee, approaching the President to submit to terms of submission. Is that true? Are any Senators or Representatives whipped? Have they approached the President to press upon him any such base propositions? Who were the Senator? Answer these questions directly and boldly. Gentlemen, don't wink or flinch. Don't hesitate on account of any supposed danger of giving information to the enemy. If submissionists are among us, and in Congress, have be, in their work, they have already conferred with the enemy in some way, rely on that. They have every opportunity of conference. We have plenty of quasi-commissioners. Singleton is here now and not only Singleton are passing between the enemy and this capital, paroled and exchanged prisoners are returning in our midst, some of them have been received and treated in Yankeedom with distinguished consideration and have been returned under shield. In a reasonably short time, Have they made any impression. Is there any plan on foot to force the President to compromise with subjugation or to resign? Is any one else ready to volunteer in case he is forced to vacate his place? and if he does, who is proposed to fill that place? Is an attempt made by rumors to create and circulate the impression that General Lee is ready to consider terms for laying down arms under the pretext of preventing the sacrifice and sacrifices of a forced surrender? Who are busy in these plans of surrendering or subjugation. Speak! the crisis demands boldness and firmness. Let determined resistance to external as well as internal enemies. The worst enemy that now depresses us are the cowardly Secederers. Who are they in Congress? Let us know. We know the army is firm. They have almost unanimously declared their resolution. Gen. Lee has responded to them with the decidedly published opinion that this people can't be conquered, if they will only be true to themselves.

The President is still known to be firm, and is said to have declared the devoted sentiment that he will sooner perish in the ruins of his country than surrender her liberty and honor? Cannot he be induced to change men and measures without a conspiracy against the Confederacy as well as against his policy? What has Congress done? What is it doing, with the two Houses agreed in nothing? Who is responsible for this disagreement to disagree, and refusing to pass any one single measure demanded by the people at a moment when all should be united in defence of our country, to die of dissensions among ourselves? Is the President to be deserted by the very men who at first interested him in the struggle to the last, have licked his paws and patronage. Let us be admonished if the conspirators won't remember that Jeff. Davis will not be the only victim of their machinations. They will destroy the noblest cause of human rights, and their own independence with it, and the end which have but to struggle through the last agony of her fate to live and flourish. The hour of that agony is no time for factions, opposition, or faction will leave proposed terms which can lead to nothing but despair, relaxation and ruinous terms of reconstruction, now, exactly just now, coming from Congress, are nothing less than subjugation. Let us meet the worst, that the summary remedy may be applied."

Our correspondent, "Brigade," asks us some most pointed and important questions, some of which we cannot answer for want of information. That there is a party of whipped anderers in and about Richmond, who are cowed and cowardly, miserable wretches, who brought the war upon the country, and who would now surrender to the enemy. We have no doubt but that there was a plan on foot to force Mr. Davis to resign, and that Mr. Stephens had consented to resign, so that Mr Hunter, as president of the Senate, would become President.

The plan we hope and believe was miscarried. If any of the conspirators may understand that if they should succeed they will have placed a barren sceptre in their grip thence to be wrenched with an unliberal hand. No son of theirs, succeeding Robert E. Lee by and with the advice and consent of the army and the people, will grasp the sceptre when they may wrench from the dead hand of Mr. Davis. Rally and wield it for the safety and security of his country's liberty and independence. No cabal of whipped seceders shall capitulate this country into slavery and crouch it at the foot-stool of Mr. Lincoln.

The Congress has utterly failed. It is incompetent and doing much injury. It has neither repeated the outrage. A bill to that effect and resolution. It is unfit for revolution. The very men who were the foremost to secede are the first to surrender. A single head and a single arm is now needed. If Congress would consult its patriotism it would leave all its power with the President and General Lee, adjourn and go home, and leave the country and its cause in the hands of those two men. The President has exhibited a calm, firm, resolute purpose under the sad disasters and unallowable determination to secure the liberty and independence of his country. Gen. Lee would laugh to scorn the cowardly suggestion of surrender. Upon these two men the country relies. Our armies have resolved her liberty to secure, and the people will support and sustain them. The Virginia banks can furnish one or two millions in gold, and this will secure the supplies now needed. Let the Legislature promptly act and turn over the gold to Gen. Lee. The Congress is defunct.

The country no longer looks for aid in the struggle. The negroes have been withheld until it is too late. The currency is beyond their power to help. The time they have wasted is thrown away and can't be regained. The sooner they adjourn and go home the better.

Can't our journals specially answer who the men are who propose to surrender? If we knew we would openly denounce them before the country. As every one else, we have our suspicions, but without information we cannot say.

Every man is now ready to surrender to subjugation and is not willing to fight the fight out. Those who talk now of compromise mean submission to subjugation. There can be no compromise but submission, or the utter extinction of slavery—that is too mean and contemptible to be considered,—but surrender of honor of character, State and individual. We would not see that blood stained battle-flag lowered to the enemy for every negro that ever was sold.

One point of interest is insignificant when compared with the point of principle, which is now involved, but is considerable in itself, and all the negroes from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, was not worth the life of Stonewall Jackson, the best soldier and purest man that has perished in this war, but the principle of consent, the right of self-government, is cheap at a sacrifice ten times greater than any we have made. Those who would compromise with the enemy without saving the point of honor, would consent to enslave themselves to free their own negroes.

Gen. Lee can protect that flag he has so well defended, and though he may not be able to save the point of interest, he will never yield the point of honor. The enemy require the unconditional surrender not only of all negroes but their leaving up of our noble flag, the glorious emblem of our courage, our sacrifices and our sufferings, which would be the confession of criminal baseness on our part. It would be enough to do this we deserve all the pains and penalties the enemy have already provided for all. When the enemy evinces any desire to compromise it will be time to discuss that subject; but until that time comes he demands of the people to fight the fight out, and they will.

Mr. Oldham, of Texas, introduced the following, which was considered and passed; joint resolution providing for donations to the treasury of the Confederate States:

Whereas, The people of the Confederate States have expressed their desire to contribute by donations of money, jewels, gold and silver plate, and public securities to the relief of the treasury; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he is hereby authorized to receive all such donations and to publish in the daily papers a list of the donations received and the names of the donors. That when the said contributions shall consist of certificates of indebtedness, lawfully issued by disbursing officers of the government, and parties holding the same are willing to give a part, but unable to give the whole, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the proposition offered, if not less than one moiety, and to return the other moiety in certificates of indebtedness, receivable in payment of taxes.

The Senate soon after went into secret session on the negro soldier bill.

By the vote of yesterday in secret session in the House, the negro soldier bill was transferred to the open calendar, and made the order of the day for to-day at 12 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS

Their Escape From the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

Within a few days past ten paroled and escaped prisoners have arrived at the Washington Navy Yard. These came from the Stockade prison at Florence, and were picked up by vessels having been captured at different times. The escaped men state that when Sherman marched toward Florence, they were hurried off in the cars and started for Wilmington, but when that place was threatened they were put on board steamers, and carried around for a short time, and were then sent back to Wilmington. A flag of truce, it is said, was sent to Terry, asking if they could be exchanged through him, which was refused them. This was done for several days. While they were in Wilmington quite a number escaped and were received by the population there. It is said that several hundred must have got away in this manner, by the aid of Union citizens. One of the officers who escaped, Lieutenant Hall, of the

SPECIAL NOTICES

PURVIANCE'S Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and refining oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Look Out for the Draft.

Our people appear to have adopted the belief that there is to be no draft. It is a delusion. We have good authority for saying that the draft will be ordered in a very few days, if the interest in recruiting fails off much more. If every citizen, liable to conscription, would exert himself, we are inclined to think the danger of the draft would soon be over. The recent successes of our Generals and the army in the field, should induce volunteering more rapidly, than during those days that filled our minds with doubt respecting the duration of the war. Two or three decisive blows, struck rapidly upon the rebel armies, will either destroy them, and end the rebellion, or so utterly demoralize the Confederates, that they will resort to their final resources of keeping up the struggle by fighting as guerrilla bands. In this view an enlistment in the army seems likely to afford to the volunteer, an opportunity of receiving a small fortune at the outset, in the shape of bounties and hand money, with the prospect of no fighting after he is mustered into the United States service. If this, or some more patriotic inducement, is not sufficient to induce those who are liable to the draft, they must take their chances in the "lottery for the army" and, by drawing prizes, find the price of substitutes beyond their means, and forced to don soldiers' clothes with a much smaller amount of greenbacks in their pockets. We trust this alternative may not be presented to any of our citizens, but that an earnest effort will be made to fill our quota, and by avoiding a draft in this city, demonstrate our ability and willingness to respond to every call made upon us for troops to suppress the rebellion, and restore the Union.

Slaughter on the Railroads.

It is well authenticated that the inhabitants of the regions of country bordering on the head waters of the Hudson, in days of yore, were in the habit of making their wills whenever they contemplated a trip to New York, on account of the distance, (one hundred and fifty miles,) which was performed by sloops, the long separation, and the uncertainties of life. It is not recorded that any considerable number of wills went to probate through the special dangers of the journey, for none really existed. But now-a-days the case is quite different. The peril of travelling by rail is real and great. There is much reason why men undertaking a five hours' trip should make their wills, and pay care for the worst. Some days the list is positively alarming, and is growing worse. Trains have ceased to run with regularity, and if there was no other cause, accidents would necessarily ensue. This irregularity is, [illegible], a result of causes which must be remedied before there can be safety to the traveler.

The roads have been so taxed, and so little has been done to keep them up, that most of them are dilapidated. This is a confessed fact. There is therefore but one thing to be done—less must be undertaken, both as to passengers and the amount of business. Experience has shown that the public will incur almost any risk for speed; but no railroad company should gratify the feeling, any more than any other form of suicide. If men, women and children will persist in running the risk of being destroyed, let them do it in some way that does not expose others who prefer a reasonable degree of safety, even if it is purchased by lengthening out by a few hours the time-tables.

The companies should supply the remedy, whatever it is. If they will not, legislatures should; and we are not so sure that it is not the duty of our legislature to proceed to consider the subject at once. Something is due to the public, for it has become literally a fact that no man travels now without placing his life in peril almost as great as that of the soldiers in battle. The subject is one of instant importance. Conventions have frequently been made, but never before has their existed so many nor for so good reasons. In some of the States the safety of the community, thus put in jeopardy, has become the subject of legislative action. It is equally the duty and advantage of the companies and community that a remedy in some form should be applied, and without delay.

Better than a Battle.

That General LEE's army is sorely pressed for supplies, there is no manner of doubt. Its situation in this respect is not merely one of inconvenience, but of positive peril, with no prospect of relief, testimony going to establish this comes from a variety of sources. It is repeated by so many lips that there is no reason for questioning it. The last reports confirm previous ones of growing discontent in the rebel army, as the necessary result of the scarcity of food and clothing, and assert that LEE has found it necessary to go among the men and appeal to them to stand by him. He could not do less than promise a better supply, but the men know as well as he does how empty is the promise.

This condition of things in and around Richmond, is better for us than a battle. The consequent desertions from the rebel ranks are not only numerous but rapidly growing. The rebels desert both ways,—probably more go South than come North. As the present is the depletion that LEE's army cannot be less than five thousand a month, which presupposes a degree of demoralization that must be in the highest degree discouraging to the rebel General-in-Chief.

But we are not left to rely on the reports of deserters. The following, taken from a recent number of the Wilmington *Journal*, (issued before the occupation of the place by our forces,) is not only corroborative, but highly interesting both as to the cause and the expected consequences of the seige which Richmond is practically undergoing. We quote:

"We fear very much that the enemy has succeeded in striking the line of the South Carolina Railroad at Branchville or at some point west of Branchville. The importance of this event can hardly be over-estimated, especially now that the port of Wilmington is closed by the capture of Fort Fisher, and no more supplies for General LEE's army can be brought in through the blockade.

"The great importance of the South Carolina railroad west of Branchville arises from the fact that it is the only road connecting Virginia and the Carolinas with Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi. We do not see how any supplies can be brought from the South west for LEE's army, and we don't know of nothing Virginia and North Carolina can feed that army and support their own population. This is a most important question, involving neither more nor less than our continued ability to hold Richmond and Petersburg; for we suppose it is no news to any one to be informed *that speculations have been indulged in as to the possibility of General LEE, in a certain contingency, falling back upon Tennessee.* That contingency has not yet arisen, nor is its occurrence regarded as very probable—certainly not imminent—but by no means impossible."

In view of the expected "falling back upon Tennessee," the presence of SHERIDAN on the route assumes additional importance. Nothing could be more timely or complete than this movement. It proves how sleepless is the vigilance and how clear the perception of General GRANT, whose hand is directing these important converging movements.

PEACE ABROAD.—It is an important indication of peace abroad that both France and England are reducing their naval armaments, and there is nothing in the present aspect of our foreign affairs to occasion the least apprehension. It is a state of things that has a direct tendency to bring out gold from large holders. A decrease in prices must naturally follow, to be accompanied by the utter defeat of the Rebels in the field as campaign.

THE Detroit Board of Trade is moving for a convention of the Board of Trade of the United States and the British Provinces, to meet city. A favorable response has been received from Toronto.

The City.

The city, like a person, makes its own character and fame. The opinions of ill-informed and half-informed people cannot permanently counteract what a city does, good or bad, for itself. First impressions are not always correct. Not a person visits this city, for the first time, without receiving an unfavorable impression of it, in the first half hour. With some this is permanent and they carry it with them to their homes, with all the freshness, and much of the exaggeration that belong to first impressions. With others, it is overlaid by better opinions, on further acquaintance.

Reflecting people soon perceive that clouds of smoke and showers of soot, which compose so large a share of Pittsburgh *weather*, and which gives a sombre hue to all things in the air above us, and on the earth beneath, are unavoidably connected with the material prosperity of the place. The idea, that in Pittsburgh it snows soot-flakes, summer and winter, and rains ink, is shocking to band-box dandyism; but men of sense perceive that smoke and soot come from fires; and that fires are used for converting rough and raw materials into forms conducive to the convenience and wealth of the country.

But reason and good nature fails us, when we attempt to carry this argument to the condition of our streets. From the ordinance and the election, it is presumed that we have Street Commissioners and other officials. At this point presumption is confronted by facts. If there is a city, large or small, which has more mud in its streets; one where the comfort of its citizens is more ignored than among strangers, or at so low an estimation, we should like to see it—no, we should not like to see it, and this is just what hundreds of persons say, under the influence of first impressions of our city.

Nor is this surprising. To go no further than Fifth street; there is enough mud on its pavements to manure a ten acre field, and rubbish to fill innumerable wagons. It is doubtful whether the street defeuses of Saragossa were more formidable than the line of earth-works along the west side of this street; not to speak of boxes, tables, barrels, lumber and old waggons that sometimes half barricade the side walks on both sides.

The necessary dirtiness of the city of manufactories is no offense to us. We hold it to be at once the evidence and the charter of extensive manufacturing enterprise and prosperity. But the undisturbed mud and rubbish of a whole winter's accumulation belongs to a different category. Our city cannot have the respect, at home or abroad, that it would have if a measure of attention was paid to clearing and cleaning the streets. People will judge of us, as they do of men, by appearances. The "smutched artificer," hurrying home, sober and cheerful, after his work is done, loses no respect on account of his sooty face. But we give a wide berth and an averted eye to the loafer, who has not washed his hands or face for a week. There is, we presume, some appropriation for the expense of street cleaning; there is plenty of water in the river and the reservoirs; and there used to be a cohort of men, of venerable age, employed in this business.

We drop these hints for whom they may concern. The case is urgent. The condition of the city is perilous. The fate of Herculaneum is slowly coming upon us.

NAVAL.—A couple of vessels of war will be dispatched for the protection of the coast of Maine from piratical raids as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit. The Secretary of the Navy has also intimated that one of the iron-clads, probably the Dictator, will make a special cruise the coming Summer into the Eastern waters, perhaps as far as Halifax.

General Intelligence.

Hon. John Covode has been visiting our returned prisoners at Annapolis, and is now in Washington city urging the sending of transportation to some point south of the Savannah, to serve about fifteen thousand of our men who are south of Savannah, and for whom there is no provisions being made. It is not thought that the rebels could subsist the coming heat, which in Florida is severe in April and May.

The Union League of Philadelphia has just completed the work of fitting up its secretary rooms for soldiers from the field, and has received authority to recruit an eighth.

The imports of Nassau, the great emporium for rebel blockade runners, were $1,372,920 in 1861, and $21,476,580 in 1864. Real estate advanced 400 per cent. during that time. The exhibit for 1865 does not promise so well as the year just closed, John Bull's illegal commerce having greatly fallen off in it.

A collision occurred on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Tuesday morning, by which five persons were instantly killed. Four of the killed were paroled Union prisoners just discharged from southern dungeons and on their way home on a short furlough.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade of Detroit, a resolution was adopted inviting the several Boards of Trade of the principal cities of the United States and Canada to send delegates to a National Convention of commercial men, to be held at such time as may be fixed upon, and recommending Detroit as the proper place for holding the same. Joseph Aspinall, H. I. Hollis, and Oliver Newberry, Jr., Esqs., were appointed a committee to issue a circular, inviting co-operation in the enterprise.

The annual spring freshet in the Susquehanna river is greater than usual this year. In consequence of it a temporary interruption of navation on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad has occurred. The bridge at Gunpowder is of course broad and shallow, but its banks are high, and when the spring flood brings down the immense volumes of Winter, it is bold and very dangerous.

For many months past the rebel military authorities have been carefully gleaning every bottle field for lead, cannon balls and arms, and now Lee is using his provost guards every where to gather up arms wherever they can be found. It is apparent that, in consequence of the slight success that attended the late conscription of most of the rebel military factories, arms and other warlike supplies are getting scarce.

The project for a railroad in the air along Broadway, New York, to run upon trestle work from a level with the second floors of the better class of buildings, is to be supported by a company of capitalists, who are about to apply for a charter, and expect to erect a "second story railroad" from the Battery to Fourteenth street, within sixty days after they are chartered.

It is worthy of notice that all the deserters who now come into our lines in Virginia from Lee's army, bring their arms and accoutrements with them. This is in response to Grant's offer to pay them for all the arms they thus bring with them from the enemy. The deserters are now much more ready to give information than formerly, and through their statements Grant is kept perfectly aware of the numbers and dispositions of all the various corps, divisions and brigades of General Lee's army.

Personal.

W. H. Paul, a well known theatrical agent, died in Philadelphia on Tuesday, from consumption.

There was a fight in the Canada House of Assembly on Wednesday last. Mr. Cauchon, a French Canadian, and Mr. Dufresne, another member of the same race, being the parties concerned. Nobody was hurt, but the dignity of the House suffered considerable, and intimations were ordered to withdraw from the galleries.

"Carleton," (Mr. C. C. Coffin,) of the Boston *Journal*, has returned to Boston from Charleston, bringing with him, as a great curiosity, the steps to the celebrated slave auction block of the Institute city. They are to be presented to the Freedmen's Aid Society of Boston.

It is said that James Redpath is to edit the Charleston *Mercury* as a loyal sheet.

The rebel Gen. Price would seem still to be alive, as the Shreveport (La.) *News*, of February 10th, contains a note from him, defending himself against an attack made by ex-Governor Reynolds, of Missouri.

Blockade Runner's Occupation Gone.

A letter from Nassau concludes that affairs are rapidly culminating to a crisis in that city. Three blockade running steamers—the Chicora, Cognette and Little Hatty—arrived at Nassau from Charleston on the 16th and 17th ult. The Little Hatty on her outward trip, was fired into and two of her men were wounded; but she reached Charleston and returned. These steamers brought out cargoes of cotton, in all about two thousand bales. The Rattlesnake was wrecked while entering Charleston harbor. The captain and crew having first set her on fire, escaped, and returned to Nassau in the Little Hatty. The Rattlesnake, with her cargo, was completely destroyed. General Preston is still in Nassau awaiting to leave in a day or two for Havana. There are now in the harbor, at Nassau, upwards of thirty-five blockade runners, lying idle. There average cost was $40,000 or over $200,000 each in greenbacks, representing a useless capital of over $15,000,000.

The Fanny arrived on the 16th ult. from England, and her sail to the confederacy, but finds her occupation gone. The steamers are leaving Nassau every few days for Havana in search of employment and they carry off many passengers from among those who suddenly find their business at that place, where for a year or two they have been shining a lively trade, knocked from under them. They are seeking something to do in other quarters of the globe. Nassau is doomed to witness a great revulsion and great want and suffering among her laboring population. Already her first notes of shaza are sounded by her press, who are calling upon her people to "economize, economize," and, as far as they can, to prepare for the evil days which are inevitably approaching.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Another Strike in Lawrence County.

Large Yield of the Slipperyrock Well.

The Late Strikes near Franklin.

Activity in the West Virginia Regions.

From every quarter we hear of the greatest activity in the oil regions, and the confidence of those engaged in the development of the lands in their eventual success is strong. Our correspondence brings us intelligence of new strikes near Slipperyrock, in Lawrence county, and on the Allegheny, in the neighborhood of Franklin. We have conflicting accounts of the yield of the Campbell Well, on Slipperyrock formerly known as the Smith & Collins Well, some giving the daily yield at one hundred barrels, while others place it at two hundred barrels. A specimen of the oil from this well has been shown us. It is a very fine green-colored lubricating oil, of about thirty-five gravity.

The Slipperyrock Oil Region.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, March 8.

Intelligence has been received here that the Slipperyrock well pumped yesterday two hundred barrels of oil and is gaining. Another big well has just been struck on Muddy creek, a tributary of Slipperyrock, and the Clark company have struck a fine show of oil handy to the town of Wirtemberg. The excitement is great on the Connoquenessing creek, it being a continuation of Slipperyrock, and many oil men think it is more favorable for oil than Slipperyrock. All the lands in this region are changing hands rapidly. A.

Activity in and About Franklin.

FRANKLIN, March 6, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The new oil strikes in this section from here down to East Sandy creek, will be a matter of great interest to many of your readers. In January a forty barrel well was struck just below the limits of our city, and as most all others who are interested in oil know, there are several paying wells now in the city limits and more going down. On Saturday a flowing well was struck, yielding one hundred barrels per day, about one-fourth of a mile below the bridge, on the opposite side of the river, and immediately opposite what is known as the Sim's Refinery, where a well is now being put down by the Franklin and Sandy Coal and Oil Company.

Passing on down the river a number of yielding wells can be seen in full operation, the Hoover wells, the Roberts wells, and others of large capacity, ranging from forty to seventy-five barrels daily. Right opposite the mouth of East Sandy creek, on the river, is the well of the Excelsior Company, yielding about fifty barrels daily; and up the East Sandy, about eight hundred feet from its junction with the Allegheny, is the big well struck some ten days ago, it flows at the rate of one hundred and fifty barrels per day, although the well is not yet tubed, and it is claimed by oil men here, that when tubed and pumped it will give three hundred barrels per day. The well is on the land of Mr. Isaac Osmar, who gets one-eighth of its product.

The next company to this well is the Meadow Oil Company of Pittsburgh, who have a large flow on the Allegheny, a little above the mouth of the creek. They are putting down two wells. Next above them, and just adjoining, the Wirt Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, who have one well going down, and immediately adjoining them is the Wiltria Farm Oil Company, of Philadelphia. They have two wells going down. And so on—all the way up to Franklin are wells in process of development. At the mouth of the creek, on the upper river, is the Allegheny and East Sandy Oil Company, of New York.

Up there creek is a settlement. Derricks going up and wells going down; parties going up prospecting and coming down with big figures. Back three miles from the river, on the large flat between Franklin and East Sandy coal and Oil Company. They are also about putting down a well. This company will supply the market of this section with coal. They can now produce 3,000 bushels per day—have a number of cars built—have over two thirds of the railroad finished, and are rapidly pushing the road to completion for an early spring business. They come out at the river over the lands of the Wirt Oil Farm and Oil Company, with an inclined plane.

In my next I will give you a further list of wells in detail, giving to your numerous readers a statement of all going on in this exciting section of oil fever.

West Virginia Regions.

MIDDLEBOURNE, Tyler County, West Va., March 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have just returned after six weeks thorough personal examination of a large portion of Wirt, Wood, Pleasants and Tyler counties, West Virginia Oil Regions, being accompanied by the oldest and most experienced oil explorer in this portion of the country. We have travelled over parts of those counties through snow and mud on foot, which is by far the better way for oil hunters. In traveling over Wirt, Woods, Pleasants and Tyler counties, and comparing the indications and external appearances, I shall not be surprised that richer developments will be made in this part of West Virginia than in any other oil field, in Pennsylvania. From the many surface indications and oil springs to be found in this (Tyler) county along Middle Island, and particularly along the streams of Big and Little Buffalo creeks and Fishly Lick creek, I could not help but be struck with wonder and astonishment.

I predict that contiguous to the Buffalo creeks will be found the richest oil territory. Many farms in this county are now held at fabulous prices. Three months ago, forty and fifty dollars per acre was considered high enough. Now one hundred and one hundred and fifty dollars are asked and obtained. I heard of one small farm and sold yesterday at $165 per acre. Many farmers intend to hold on for $200 per acre, and develop their lands themselves. Many derricks are going up, and many more will be commencing in a few days. Many wells now are going down now within from four to five miles from Middlebourne.

To-day forty-three oil seekers from Pittsburgh and further East, landed at Sistersville, a little town on the Ohio river, five miles distant from Middlebourne. Many of them intend securing good oil lands. Hotel keepers, lawyers and the County Recorder are just now reaping a rich reward, and greenbacks are as plenty as in capitols in July.

General Oil Items.

A Hartford gentleman, who was some years ago engaged in quarrying on the Upper Delaware river, remembers that while drilling a rock a disagreeable fluid flowed from the hole, and they had to plug it up. He is now of the opinion that that fluid was "black oil," and has gone out with a party to "pull out the plug."

The oil fever in Iowa is raging fiercely. The Joliet *Signal* says: "A coal oil spring has been discovered on the farm of Frank Goist, four miles west of this city, on the Plainfield road. It is said to be quite rich, and has been bought by a company for $10,000. There is no doubt that there is oil in the sand rock in the vicinity of Joliet. We learn that successful prospecting has already taken place on the farm of Col. L. B. Sanger, and also on the lands of S. W. Bowen and J. J. Flack. Who knows but that Joliet will yet become famous for its 'ile' productions."

A FRENCH SCENE.—A Frenchman named Soulages, a native of Colmar, has for some time past been exhibiting, with great success, at Wurtzburg, as a lion tamer. One day he entered a den containing a lion and a lioness, and made them go through various performances. The spectators loudly applauded. Elated by these plaudits, Soulages determined to do something more extraordinary, and for that purpose he collected in one den a lion, a lioness, a white bear, two black bears, four hyenas, two wolves, and a tiger. He then entered himself, whip in hand, but the door was scarcely closed when the tiger made a spring at the white bear. This was the signal for a terrific struggle between all the beasts, who appeared at once to recover their natural ferocity. Soulages leaping from the ring, fired his pistol, but the pistol shots at the tiger and white bear. This act sealed his fate, for the tiger, leaving the bear, sprang on his keeper, threw him down, and began to tear him with his teeth and claws. The other beasts, rendered furious by the smell of blood, all fell on the unhappy man, and in a few minutes he was torn to pieces and almost entirely devoured, in the presence of the horror struck spectators, who were powerless to render assistance.—*Foreign Papers.*

A MILLION AND A QUARTER IN GOLD.—The war does not stop the influx of treasure from our Pacific colonies. A million and a quarter in gold arrived at New York, on Tuesday, from California. During the whole progress of the war the rebel cruisers and pirates have never captured one of these treasure bearing vessels, while during the old Spanish wars the treasure ships were frequently taken. With the return of peace, these great deliveries of gold at New York and New Orleans will go on as before, regularly every fortnight.

ECONOMICAL ENGINEERING.—There is a proposition afloat to build a railway from Siam to China; and the King of Siam, if an engineer is sent to examine the route, "will furnish elephants and give protection from Bangkok, through his dominions to Hluang Phrabang; but he cannot furnish the means to pay passage and salary, and fears it will be wasting all his money. He is also fearful that the engineer will get intoxicated and fall into the river and be drowned, or on account of change of climate die of dysentery, or from traveling in the jungle may die of jungle fever, the same as many others have done, and thus the business prove a failure, and the money wasted."

The Lenten Season.

This is an "Ember Week." The religious bodies around us, feeling the sacred importance of a ministry and the need of its enlargement, have sometimes special days of prayer for that object. For several years, the last Thursday in February has been extensively observed as a day of prayer for colleges, especially with this view. With her usual wise attention to order in spiritual things, the church has made, from of old, not only a more generous but a more regular provision for this great necessity than other fellowships. At four fixed seasons in the year she appoints an Ember Week, special intercessions being offered for the ministry on three days of that week—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday—as well as on the Sunday. One of these prayers is as follows:

"Almighty God, the giver of all good gifts, who of thy divine providence hast appointed divers orders in thy Church, give thy grace we humbly beseech thee, to all those who are to be called to any office and administration in the same; and so replenish them with the truth of thy doctrine, and endue them with holiness of life, that they may faithfully serve before Thee, to the glory of thy great name, and for the benefit of thy Holy Church, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

This is also found in the Scottish Liturgy. According to ancient institution, and by our Canon XXXI., the Sundays next after Ember Weeks are stated seasons of ordination, though ordinations in all the three orders are often held at other times. In the Western Church these weeks were called the "Fasts of the four seasons." The origin of the term "Ember" is very remote and thus obscure. One meaning assigned to it is "ashes," another "abstinence," another "periodicy" (Saxon). Very likely it is a popular contraction of the Latin words *Quatuor Tempora* (four times), *Quat Embra,—Ember.* See, for authority, Acts xiii. 2, xiv. 23. Last Sunday the appointed Epistle and Lessons contained striking Scriptural suggestions for this observance. 2 Co. vi., Matt. x., and Eph. iv.

THE SYNAGOGUE AND THE CHURCH.—The word "Synagogue" is of Greek derivation and means simply a gathering together of people. It is used to designate the assembling of the Jews for religious worship or the buildings in which such worship was held.

The Temple which was at Jerusalem belonged to the whole people. It was a national institution. There was the sphere of the Levitical Priesthood. There the great fasts and feasts of the Jewish Religion were observed. There the typical sacrifices were made. There the offerings of the whole nation were brought. And the worship of the Temple was on a scale commensurate with its national character.

But the synagogues were not one, but many. They were gathering places not for the nation, but for the people in their several towns and districts. With these the hereditary priesthood had no necessary connection, a complimentary precedence only being conceded to them when present. But the synagogues had an organization and ministry of their own. Many Jews claimed for the synagogues a very remote antiquity, if not a divine origin. Synagogues do not come into conspicuous notice, however, until after the Babylonish captivity. No sacrifices were offered in them, and no bloody rites were performed in the Temple. The whole worship was of the most simple, edifying kind, addressing itself both to the mind and the heart. It seems to be wholly independent of the Temple worship, and was largely influenced and shaped by it. In the synagogue—not "Moses" only, was read, but the "Prophets" also were read and expounded to the people every Sabbath day.

Our Lord habitually preached in the synagogues, and shall content Some of the earliest societies of the Christian Church are supposed to have been formed out of Jewish Synagogues. All, evidently, differed as the life things signified by the words synagogue and church have since become. It is certain that the current took its starting point from the synagogue, and that from the synagogue of the synagogue are derived many of our present ecclesiastical forms and customs; such, for example, as the use of a liturgy, or fixed form of prayer, the reading of selected lessons, the preaching from texts, or short passages from the Scriptures, and the singing of psalms. So, in like manner, the gradation in the orders of the ministry, the office and authority of a chief minister called in the Synagogue, and the ceremony of consecration by the laying on of hands, the rite of confirmation, and other matters.

It is now generally admitted that in these and other respects the Christian Church was patterned after the Jewish Synagogue.

The Guardian says, in the right tone: "Freedom of church-room means more than the absence of pew-rents. It represents a desire to make the church's service hearty and devotional—such as will engage the affections of a numerous body of worshippers. The work can be done only by the service of loving, genial hearts, banded together in the service of Him who is Lord of rich and poor, bond and free, men alike. We want for such a place, united bodies of clergy, with their assistant laymen. We must have corporate, not merely individual action. The Church must show herself ready to meet, with wisdom and love, the wants of her flock. When she does so, her influence is more striking and impressive than it can be in less popular places. Even in the midst of a hive of teeming industry, where the church is the center of life and the guide of character, where she sanctifies the busy commerce of a vast trading port, she binds together the conflicting classes at the solemn service of her House of Prayer. Such a sight may now be seen in not a few of the Northern towns."

Jenkins at the Ball.

The inimitable Jenkins was at the Inauguration Ball, and has mailed his notes of all he saw and heard. Of course, he paid particular attention to the dresses of the ladies. In this department he says:

About 11 o'clock Secretaries Seward, Welles, Attorney General Speed and a large number of diplomats, accompanied by their wives and daughters, entered the parlors. Mrs. Secretary Welles, a lady of rather petite figure, was dressed in a mode-colored silk, with black lace overskirt. Mrs. Speed was in the same stature, wore a rich dress of garnet satin very plainly but richly made. Mrs. Postmaster General Dennison, who is a very fine looking lady, wore a most becoming dress of rich black velvet, brilliant jewels and hair plainly dressed. Her daughter was in white muslin, embroidered with black. Mrs. Lincoln, Seward, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, was attired in a pretty rose-colored silk, handsomely trimmed with white lace. Mrs. Senator Harris, who has the appearance of a well preserved English dowager, was in a most elegant dress of corn-colored silk, trimmed with *point applique*. Mrs. Senator McDougall was also richly attired. The wife of our ex-Chief Justice was dressed in light silk, with a fuchsia bouquet and white feathers in her bonnet. The dresses in the room was worn by Mrs. George Francis Train; it was a very finely plaided lime silk, fluted with a flounce of the same, and almost as deep as her skirt, and other laces to match. Her hair was powdered with gold. Mr. Train was also present.

The multitude of recherche dresses worn by ladies of distinction, it would be impossible to enumerate. There was a preponderance of sensible, high-necked dresses; but a few, and some not American, wore corsages shockingly *decolletee*. Many ladies who wore velvets, moires and heavier silks, dispensed with hoops altogether, displaying their good taste as well as their regard for the proprieties of one approximation to the female form which still lingers in Spanish lady, wore a dress of cloth of gold, with raised crimson velvet flowers, such an one as is seldom seen in this country, if indeed in any other. In her hair she wore a cluster of five or six enormous diamond rings, strung on a bandeau of velvet. Her dress was one of the finest quality. In her hand she carried a large fan of the gayest and most brilliant workmanship, which seemed to give a breeze of a more ardent clime than ours. A most beautiful dress, high-necked and ample-skirted, of the most delicate shade of green imaginable, and worn by a young lady, was the most admirable; and also a very light lavender moire antique, trimmed heavily upon the skirt and waist with long silver fringe, was superb. Silks predominated over the more airy textures. Diamonds and other precious jewels were worn in great abundance, and their laces were plentiful. Some ladies displayed the bad taste of wearing their rings over their gloves. Every lady makes the most of her "or somebody's else"—hair, which is frizzed and puffed and curled in the most extensive manner, and is powdered frequently with diamond and gold dust. One dress of maize velvet, trimmed with deep point lace, we must not omit to mention. It was royal.

Doubtless the shoddy and petroleum family were represented, to a limited degree; but "oil" will tell very soon, as it spreads so rapidly, and cloth not unfrequently makes the man. There were not, however any conspicuous present, as the Washington Secessionists insisted would be the case.

A STRIKING SCENE.—The controversy in England about our civil war appears to be growing warmer every day, and strong feeling is manifested on both sides. The anti-slavery policy of the United States Government has added largely to the strength and enthusiasm of our English friends. At a recent great meeting in Manchester, the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, who has recently visited this country, made a long and powerful speech in defense of the Union cause, in the course of which he paid a high tribute of admiration to the character of Northern officers who had taken by preference the posts of command in the black brigades, and among them he mentioned Col. Shaw, who was killed at Charleston, and whose body was found covered with the dead bodies of his negroes, who had fought around him to the last. When it is a specimen of Southern "chivalry," he asked, when Gen. Beauregard, in answer to the request that the body of Col. Shaw might be sent within the Federal lines for interment, contemptuously answered that "He had buried him with his negroes?" I say, said Mr. Stanley, I should have been very glad to have had his ashes so treated. At this point, the whole audience rose to their feet and broke into loud and long continued cheering.

CAME HOME TO DIE.—The terrible accident on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad is rendered peculiarly melancholy by the fate of a number of poor Irish paupers who were on the "Owl train," bound north for their New England homes. They had escaped the perils of war and the horrors of rebel prisons only to meet their fate on the way home. Nearly all the killed and wounded were of this class, and to those who are ever dwelling on the carnage of war, we would mention that more men were killed and wounded in this railroad disaster than in many important events of Sherman's Georgia and Carolina marches.

Fashions and Fashionable Life in Paris

PARIS, February 17, 1865.

Balls at the Tuilleries and the public Ministries succeeded each other so rapidly as to leave scarcely breathing time to the chronicler who should attempt to record them. The most brilliant of these, and certainly the entertainment which has created the greatest sensation the past fortnight, was the ball given at the Palais Royal by Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde to their Majesties, and some three thousand favored guests. This being the first event of the sort which has taken place for a long series of years within the spacious apartments of the Palais Royal, and the whole of the interior having lately undergone a thorough restoration, under the well known artistic tastes of the present possessor, great curiosity was felt by the Parisian world of fashion to be admitted within and partake of the hospitality now afforded. The consequence was, the most solicitous demands for invitations, which at first had been limited to fifteen hundred, but were gradually increased to the number before mentioned.

Twenty-seven saloons and galleries were barely sufficient to give admittance and free circulation to this aristocratic crowd, who were never tired of wandering through them, and admiring, besides, the decorations of shrubs and flowers and fountains, which gave the whole the semblance of one of those palaces we read of in the Arabian Nights, the artistic taste displayed in the arrangements of the rooms, Statutes, bronzes, choice pictures from the ancient and modern schools of art, are distributed throughout in profusion, and would in themselves have well repaid a visit, without the additional charm of lighted and perfumed rooms, and the crowd of beautiful women, radiant with sparkling gems. One of the great attractions of this suite of rooms, however, was a small saloon, of dimensions far inferior to the others, but entirely fitted up in imitation of the room in which the Great Napoleon was born at Ajaccio, and, in fact, containing the furniture of the room itself. Throughout the evening this interesting room was constantly filled, as well as another containing many relics of the Emperor, which had descended to his brother king Jerome, and thence into the hands of his son Prince Napoleon. These, for some time, had formed part of the collection so interesting to visitors in the Prince's Pompeian villa of the avenue de Montaigne, and have, since his father's death, been transferred to the Palace Royal. In one of the *salons* called "*le salon des six bustes*," are, as the name implies, six heads of the Emperor in marble.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at about half past ten, when nearly all the guests had already filled the rooms. The former, as well as his host, wore a simple blue coat, with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor thrown across it. I mention this fact, as it appears that it is a tradition among crowned and royal heads at the Tuileries and Palais Royal not to wear a black coat on these occasions, when uniforms are dispensed with, and the present Emperor is most punctilious in all these observances of the courtly etiquette of former dynasties. The Empress was dressed in a very pale sea-green dress of light texture, and with this toilette had on a magnificent *parure* of sapphires and diamonds. Princess Clotilde was in white with diamonds and emeralds on her head, neck and arms, and did the honors of her ball with remarkable grace and affability. Supper was served at half past twelve, after which their Majesties retired, leaving the dancers to keep up the festivities until nearly or o'clock in the morning. Every night is marred with the fete and the noble host and hostess, and this one successful ball has gained Prince Napoleon more partisans than a year of encouragement to literary men and the arts in general.

On Wednesday last the Emperor opened the legislative session of 1865, at one o'clock, in the Salle des Etats of the Louvre. This is always attended with much pomp and ceremonial, all the ministers, the Council of State, the Diplomatic Body, &c., being present. With the political part of the proceedings I have nothing to do, and shall content myself with giving you, as a sample of the toilettes worn on the occasion, a description of that of the Empress Eugenie, which, as usual, was a marvel of good taste and elegance, combined with just that touch of eccentricity which added to the admiration it elicited. The weather was bitterly cold as it has been, indeed, for ten days, a sharp frost having succeeded two heavy falls of snow, which, without in any degree moderating the temperature, have given our capital the look of a town in the regions of Siberia. It was difficult, therefore, to be at once warmly under such circumstances, and with all the days attending a somewhat long ceremonial. The Empress, however, solved the difficulty, and looked most charmingly comfortable, attired in a long and sweeping white satin robe, with over it a very rich white cloth mantle, or Russian sable, was used. With this valuable fur, composed entirely of the tails of the animal, a trimming was made to the dress, to the cloak over it, and also to the white satin bonnet, which terminated this appropriate and elegant toilette. Her Majesty looked well, and was evidently well pleased with the murmurs of admiration which followed her appearance till she had taken her place at the throne. Some fifty or sixty elegant morning toilettes were displayed, that of the Princess Metternich especially, which was of pale sky blue cloth, richly trimmed with nothing could come up to the effect produced by the Imperial lady's choice of colors, make and materials.

Satin has become the prominent material for evening costume, and is generally worn as a quilted over tulle skirts, of which the amplitude, so far from diminishing, is on the increase, with no disposition to diminish. The tunics, indeed are made gored, so as to have no fullness over the hips, and hang down in folds in front and at the back. The make of dresses is so fantastic that it is impossible to say such and such a mode is the fashion, for all sorts of every one are adopted in turns. Satin, blondes, velvets and ribbons are all alike used in ornamenting dresses, as are fringes, beards, spangles, and steel of every description. These are worn on the dress, on the head, and even in the ears and round the throat, the great desire being to display the greatest quantity of ornaments of some sort or other. Even flowers are thought imperfect unless dropping with dew, which is obtained by their stalks and leaves are sprinkled all over with glass, or mother-of-pearl dust, to imitate this effect. In jewelry, gold and silver and silver is used in all evening costumes. One cannot say that of this tissue is in good taste, but in the evening, while the morning dishabille of ill, which many fashionable ladies fall into, is quite the contrary.

The greatest number of dinners and visiting costumes is, however, the long trains, without which no one is supposed to be dressed. The train is also dressed to resemble the tunic of the *Empire*, and is worn with the stiff style then predominant and the more classical style called the Grecian head-dress, consisting of a band of gold or silver, with a row of pearls, narrow bands of ribbon, braid or velvet, concealing the crimped hair and curls.

Nothing new has come out in the way of outdoor clothing. Paletots trimmed with guimp and jet, as well as with fur, are much worn, as are also the Zouave jacket, with hoods. The bonnets are smaller than ever, and the fringes which ornament the back are as often in tufts and feathers as in *chenille*. bows of ribbon and lace. Mrs. Senator Jacobs—all the rage have taken the place of the odd-fashioned crown and lavolet, which are replaced by the low and basket shape. The bonnets, however, cannot well become smaller, but they are becoming, which is more than could be said for the fashions of the two previous years.

Several *bals costume* are talked of. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a grand one comes off on Monday next. Lent does not by any likewise to have had one, but his recent illness will probably tend to put this off. The Duchess de Bassano, at the Tuileries, gives a *bal costume* next week, at which a quadrille is also to be executed to be introduced. A quadrille, composed of skaters has been talked of, and the costumes for it are being prepared, but some difficulties are in the way, owing to the necessity of some sort of scene painting being got up to represent the Neva, upon the frozen waters of which our Parisian *belles* and *beaux* are to show off, habited as Russian peasants, with rollers or small castors adapted to the soles of their boots and shoes, in order to enable them to glide over the polished floors as over the frozen surface of the waters. The greatest secrecy has been, of course, as is usual in such affairs, enjoined upon the dancers who are to form the quadrilles, upon the artists who are to get them up for it, and upon every one connected with the projected interlude, which secrecy has been observed as such injunctions invariably are, and fully

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sale terms on which new and verticements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty five cents a time.

CITY MATTERS.

☞For additional local see first page.

THE CONDITION OF OUR THOROUGHFARES—A REFORMATION DESIRABLE.—Pittsburgh has never been celebrated for clean streets; in fact the city authorities never appeared to be ambitious for such celebrity. Although nearly all the streets and alleys in the populous sections have been graded and paved, the mud is rarely scraped off any of them, and in some places it has accumulated until it is several inches deep. Street Commissioners are annually elected, and an appropriation set apart, to be used, under their supervision, in removing the dirt from the streets; but, with the exception of a small force of men occasionally detailed to scrape Fifth, Wood, or Market streets, no further operations are considered necessary. The city ordinances provide that the Commissioners make a tour of inspection through their districts at least once in each month, and inspect the condition of the streets. Whether this inspection is or is not made we are unable to say, but if it is the Commissioners are advised of the miserable condition of our thoroughfares, and should make an effort to render them at least passable. The Street Commissioners are certainly not the only parties entitled to censure in the matter, as the appropriations are not sufficiently large; but it is probable that if a proper energy was evinced on their part the appropriations would be increased.

The pavements, too, on many of the streets are sadly in want of repair; and have been so for years. The Chief of Police has periodically issued a proclamation, and published it in the city papers, calling the attention of property holders to the matter, and informing them that unless their pavements were repaired and swept, scraped and cleaned at least twice a week, they would be reported to the Mayor, and fined. The day police heretofore on duty, however, has been so small that they could hardly attend to their regular orders, and business, much less discover and report breaches of the city ordinances regarding streets; but as the force has been increased to six times its former number, we hope the Mayor will enjoin upon them the importance of keeping an eye upon the streets in their regular beats, and see that the pavements are kept in order. For the benefit of the new members of the force, we make the following extract from chapter XXVI, of the City Code:—"No person shall place any substance of any kind on any street, lane alley, or square of this city except articles for the purpose of immediately loading or unloading, removing or storing away, under a penalty of two dollars and costs besides the costs of removing the same." Attention on the part of the police to this matter will do away with the effect of rendering the community better satisfied with the re-organization of the force, and would also be appreciated by pedestrians. Let the reformation commence at once.

EXCHANGED UNION PRISONERS.—Six hundred exchanged Union prisoners reached Annapolis, Maryland, on the 6th inst. They all tell the same sad tale of privation, exposure, filth and wretchedness of the Southern prisons. But they are generally in much better condition than those who have come before them, and after a thorough wash and renovation of clothing, presented quite a lively and cheerful appearance. Among their number we notice the names of the following Pennsylvanians: Their fresh blue uniforms and overcoats give to the camps and hospital grounds quite an animated aspect. We publish below a list of their names, as far as received:

Lieut. George L. Brown, 101st Pa.
Lieut. C. P. Stroman, 87th Pa.
Lieut. W. E. Baker, 87th Pa.
Lieut. C. Cossett, 119th Pa.
Capt. J. C. Shroad, 77th Pa.
Lieut. A. B. Whiteley, 4th Pa. Cav.
Lieut. W. Neher, 7th Pa. Res.
Lieut. D. W. Bucknolder, 7th Pa. Res.
Lieut. G. A. Jobe, 11th Pa. Res.
Lieut. G. W. Hawkins, 7th Pa. Res.
Lieut. L. H. Riley, 7th Pa. Res.
Lieut. T. G. Cochran, 77th Pa.
Lieut. A. L. Fluke, 109d Pa.
Lieut. J. Heffaltinger, 7th Pa. Res.
Lieut. J. Kim, 7th Pa. Res.
Lieut. Aaron Zigler, 7th Pa. Res.
Lieut. E. C. Gay, 11th Pa.
Lieut. E. H. A. Snowwhite, 7th Pa. Res.
Capt. J. S. McDowell, 77th Pa.
Capt. John Fash, 87th Pa.
Lieut. D. Garbet, 77th Pa.
Capt. Albright, 87th Pa.
Capt. J. A. Hayden, 11th Pa. Res.
Adjutant Wm. B. Phillips, 2d Pa. Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. W. H. Carter, 5th Pa.
Lieut. Geo. W. Grant, 88th Pa.
Capt. H. J. Smith, 53d Pa.
Lieut. J. McLaughlin, 53d Pa.
Lieut. W. F. Campbell, 51st Pa.
Lieut. D. M. Niswander, 2d Pa. heavy art.
Capt. J. M. Dushane, 142d Pa.
Capt. J. McHugh, 6th Pa.
Capt. A. Heffley, 142d Pa.
Lieut. J. C. Luther, 1st Rifles, Pa. Res.
Lieut. J. R. Siter, 2d Pa. Cav.
Lieut. G. W. Pfeiger, 11th Pa. Res.
Lieut. A. A. Scudder, 6th Pa. Res.
Lieut. G. W. Knox, 109th Pa.
Lieut. J. Cunningham, 7th Pa. Res.
Lieut. J. S. Kelly, 1st Pa. Res.

CAPTIAN A. M. HARPER.—Capt. A. M. Harper, Assistant Adjutant General of the Monongahela District, has been relieved by orders from Department Headquarters, and has been ordered to Philadelphia for duty in the Department there, Lieut. M. G. Cushing will perform the duties of Assistant Adjutant General in this district for the present. It will be remembered that Captain Harper was severely wounded in one of the battles of the Wilderness, and that as he had recovered from the effect of his wounds he sought active service, not wishing to draw pay from his government without giving an equivalent. He was accordingly appointed to the position he has just vacated, by Gen. Rowley, the duties of which he filled with rare precision and fidelity. He carries with him to his new theatre of usefulness, the best wishes of many friends and acquaintances in this city.

WHY WILL MEN PAY COSTS?—One of the strangest traits in the character of some people is their penchant for paying costs—in other words putting off the payment of a just debt until sued and compelled to liquidate the same by due process of law. A collector of water taxes informs us that this is especially the case with regard to water taxes—many who are prompt in paying all other taxes, let this stand until proceeded against legally, thereby incurring not only the additional per cent. allowed the collector, but the magistrate's and constable's fees. For the information of all delinquent water tax payers, we may state that all collectors are bound to settle their accounts on or before the first of April, and that, however disagreeable it may be to them, they will be compelled to proceed according to law, and those who by their negligence incur additional expense, will have no one to blame but themselves.

RECOVERING.—Dr. Hamilton has strong hopes that young Maghee, of the Allegheny Fire Company, who was severely injured on Sunday last, at the fire on Irwin street, will recover. His left arm was broken and badly burned, his head mashed and deeply cut, and right leg mashed to a jelly. Steers, the other person injured, is considered out of all danger.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT.—A young German girl, named Mary Joseph Hubert, appeared before the Mayor this morning and made an information, charging Austin Freely with an assault, with a criminal intent. Freely was arrested and held for further hearing.

OBITUARY.—Thomas Devinney, Esq., Coroner of Beaver county, died at his residence in New Brighton, on Sunday last. Mr. Devinney was an old resident of Beaver county, and was highly respected as a christian and exemplary citizen.

BREVETED BRIGADIER GENERAL.—Col. John S. Littell, of the 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been breveted, Brigadier General. The General is at present at home, in Beaver, recovering from a wound received at Fort Fisher.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct29-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL

Rent Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞Warranted equal to the best English Steel.

Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se8

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh8-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50 Note.
Two cents " "	$100 "
Ten " "	$500 "
20 " "	$1000 "
$1 " "	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
feb14-d&w-3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
[L. S.] Comptroller of the Currency.
ja24-2m

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
[L. S.] Comptroller of the Currency.
ja31-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 14th, 1865.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
[L. S.] Comptroller of the Currency.
ja13-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
[L. S.] Comptroller of the Currency.
ja16-2m

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Benefit of the amusing Comedian,
Mr. DAN SETCHELL,
THIS EVENING, will be presented
SETCHELL IN A FIX.
Hugh De Brass.....Dan Setchell.
After which,
WANTED—1 000 MILLINERS.
Joe Bagge,
Mad Vanderpants,.....Dan Setchell.
To conclude with
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Mr. Springtime.....Dan Setchell.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

THIS EVENING, debut of the great danseuse and tight rope artiste,
Mlle MARIETTA RAVEL,
First appearance of
Miss LOTTIE CHANDLER,
From the Palladelphia Theatres.
Performance will commence with the great moral drama of
Uncle Tom's Cabin;
Or, THE LIFE AND DEATH OF EVA.
Topsey.....Miss Lottie Chandler.
Eva.....Mdlle Jennie.
Uncle Tom.....Johnny Hart.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

ANOTHER GREAT BILL!
THIS EVENING will be presented the thrilling drama, in two acts, entitled the
CROSS OF DEATH; or, THE FERRYMAN'S DOG.
Belair.....W. J. Thompson.
Count Felix.....J. C. Cloud.
Marietta.....Mrs Frank Drew
Cato.....Hector.
THE AFRICAN CURE.
By the great.....Billy Emerson.
Nick Foster, Dan Holt, Benny Gallagher, Harry Clifford, Wesner Sisters and Donnelly's ballet troupe every evening.

ENGLISH OPERA,
AT MASONIC HALL.
Directors.....Messrs. Campbell & Castle.
Manager.....Mr. Frank Rivers.
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. M. Weston.
Musical Conductor.....Mr. W. G. Belfrich.
CAMPBELL & CASTLE'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE,
Benefit of Mr. Wm. Castle.
First appearance of the young Prima Donna, Miss Fannie Riddell. Mr. Wm. Castle, Prime Tenore; Mr. S. C. Campbell, Primo Baritone; Mr. Edward Seguin, Baritone; and the entire Operatic Troupe.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 10th, 1865, will be performed Aubert's Grand Romantic Opera, in three acts, of
FRA DIAVOLO.
Fra Diavolo.....Mr. Wm. Castle; Beppo, Mr. S. C. Campbell; Giacomo, Mr. Wm. Castle; White; Lord Allcash, Mr. Edward Seguin; Lorenzo, Mr. Walter Birch; Matteo, Mr. Wm. Skeats; Zerlina, Miss Fannie Riddell; Lady Allcash, Miss G. Fowler; Carbineers, Villagers, &c. For full particulars see programmes.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—To accommodate all classes, seats to a portion of the Hall will be 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Reserved seats can be secured without extra charge at the music store of C. C. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The overture will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Books of the opera for sale at the door.
W. H. HOUGH, Business Agent.

THE CROWNING CLIMAX.
Charley Shay's Monster
QUINCUPLEXAL,
AND
CELESTIAL TROUPE,

The largest and most attractive organization in the world, strictly novel and original in conception. The wonderful and only troupe of genuine Chinese jugglers in this country just arrived from the Celestial Empire, composed of Tsin Chi Goung, Ching Cang Chang and Chee Kong, with all their assistance, in all their various and unutterable feats of Oriental Necromancy and Skill. Beside Twenty-Two other Star performers, including the $1,000 challenge educated Ass Terrier "Fanny."
The Musical Department will consist of Mr. George Keister's celebrated Brass Band, and the Schiller's famous String Band, making the great Mastodon of the amusement world, will perform at
CONCERT HALL,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
March 10th and 11th 1865.
And on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents—Children 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock in the evening.
Grand Balcony Serenade by the Brass Band before opening the doors.
J. BARROW AUDEN'S,
mh8 Agent.

A SERIES OF GRAND
PRESENTATION CONCERTS!
To be given at
CONCERT HALL,
Commencing Monday, March 13th, 1865.
Under the direction of the New York Manufacturing Jewelers' Association, who, at the last series of concerts given by this association, at the Academy of Music in N. York, sold upwards of $60,000 worth of tickets and gave away 60 000 presents.
WE ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENTS at the Company's Depot, No. 63 Fifth street, opposite Concert hall. Tickets $1.
A VALUABLE PRESENT
given with each ticket, varying in value from $1 to $5000, which the purchaser of a ticket may receive in the place where the ticket is purchased. The presents will be given from the
IMMENSE STOCK OF JEWELRY!
Pianos, Diamonds, Sewing Machines, Silverware, Breakfast sets, Gold Watches, Fox Pelts, Coral sets, Silver Watches, bracelets, Guard Chains, Brooches, Solitaires, Rings, &c., &c., and an endless variety of Bijouterie and objects de Vertu, now on exhibition at the Company's Depot, at which place only, tickets can be purchased.
J. W. ELIAS, Actuary.
mh8-tf

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same
ja28-1y

JEWELRY.
AMERICAN WATCHES.
ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.
For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

THE DALTON
FAMILY
KNITTING MACHINE.
The Crowning Triumph in Mechanism.
KNITS UPWARDS 20 DIFFERENT KINDS OF APPAREL.
A Yard of Plain or Ribbed Work Knit in ten minutes.
We have most flattering testimonials from all parts of the country testifying to their superiority for manufacturing and family purposes. They are peculiarly adapted for benevolent Societies and Institutions.
Send for Circular and Samples. call and see them in operation.
WESTERN AGENCY,
No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
E. P. CARPENTER.
fe4

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut and West side,
dec13-1 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

VINEGAR.
H. REDENBACH & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
oct 1 No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

SUNDRIES—
200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
100 do do Hamburg Cheese;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
30 bbls white Beans;
20 dozen Brooms;
25 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."
In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BALSLEY,
oct3 No. 179 Liberty street.

300 BBLS. SALT.
Prime Tierce and Keg Lard, and
New Bacon.
In store, and for sale by COOK, PETTIT & CO.,
fe24 12 Smithfield street.

REFINED SUGARS.
60 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc.
For sale by CHAS. B. JONES & CO.,
ja26 147 Water street

BAROMETERS
FOR THE TRADE AND PEOPL
rom $3 50 to $50 each at G. E. S
s made by Practical Optician, 58
no21 Fifth st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
JUST OPENING,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS for 25 cents.
4-4 " " " 31 "
STANDARD " " " 4/ "
NEW YORK MILLS, " " 65 sold at 90
FAST COLORED PRINTS " " 25
" " " 31
New style of MERRIMACK PRINTS cheap.
All other Goods selling cheap, in proportion, and as Goods are going up, now is the time to buy.
mh7

NEW GOODS.
Sheeting and Shirting,
MUSLINS
AND GOOD PRINTS,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
Now being received and selling cheap.
fe23
GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
In full stock, at R. H. PALMER'S,
no22 84 Wood street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Are now in receipt of their first assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS.
Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, BEAD GIMPS, ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and HOOP SKIRTS,
And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.
mh4 77 and 79 Market street.

T. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third h above Diamond alley,
se22 PITTSBURGH

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM IMPROVED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Are Simple, Reliable and Perfect.
There is no machine in the world that can do the variety of work or give such thorough, good satisfaction. These machines will hem, frill, quilt, bind, tuck, plait, gather, cord and braid without previous basting. It will sew the heaviest and thickest cloth with a light strong elastic seam, as durable as the fabric itself. It will sew the thinest cambric, Swiss muslin, lawn, &c. with equal facility.
Send for a Circular, with samples of sewing, or call at the Salesroom,
No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe1

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.
Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, only $20. They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 118 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.
S. B. BARNES,
de30-1y Agent.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au23-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES.
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshall's office.)
au4-1y

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
NO 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS' offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

EULER & SAUNTER,
NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES
AND
Spring Wagons.
All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.
☞REPAIRING done at short notice.
EULER & SAUNTER,
de17-1y No 7 St. Clair street.

LEAD—
244 pigs "Linden" Lead, best quality.
For sale by WM. BAGALEY,
fe24-tf 13 Wood street.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
(late)

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Casimer Hanway, Wm. S. Jackson, S. Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker, Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.
CASTNER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja10

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to state that they are now carrying on the above business, at their car works, Latrobe, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for
FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,
in the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,
CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,
for cars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. As they furnish all their own material, (having their own timber, saw mill and foundery,) and employ a large number of the best workmen, they challenge competition, either in
Price or Durability,
as also in the promptness with which they fill orders of every kind. Address BAKER, JACKSON & CO., Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.
WM. S. JACKSON
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja16-3m

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN.
WM. P. WEYMAN.
Having disposed of my interest in the foregoing business to my sons, W. P. and B. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.
GEORGE WEYMAN.
WM. P. WEYMAN.....B. FRANK WEYMAN.
WEYMAN & BRO.,
(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail
Tobacco Manufacturers,
Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield St.,
fe2-tf PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE:—
We have this day sold to Messrs. PAINTER, LAUFFER & CO. our entire coal business in both cities and would cheerfully recommend them to our customers and the public generally, and ask the continuance of their patronage in our behalf. The above sale to take effect on December 1st, 1864.
W. M. & H. CLANEY.
no29-tf

TAKE NOTICE.—
All persons having claims against us are respectfully requested to present them for payment, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to call and settle on or before December 15th, as all accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.
W. M. & H. CLANEY.
no28-tf

GROCERIES & LIQUORS

JOSEPH SCHEIDT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
409 Penn street,
de14-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. HONEGGER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
sa18-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Libe ral cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market.
au22-6m

JOHN SCHMERTH.....CHARLES WEIBL
JOHN SCHMERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second.
Pittsburgh.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
No. 221 and 223 Liberty street, corner of Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Also, a large supply of all kinds of
Groceries and Produce,
constantly on hand.
J. T. GLEASON,
se14-6m No. 56 s. e. cor. Smithfield and 2d sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH,
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEHRAW.
se23-1y

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
For sinking
OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.
Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.
WELL BORERS
furnished at
Lowest Cash Prices,
With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations.

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND
Gum Belting, &c.,
All of which I have constantly in store. ja28-3m
DR. S. S. CHRISTY.....W. L. TYLER.....FRED. F. WIGHT
CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Would inform the public that they have opened an office in
OIL CITY,
For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.
OFFICE—Corner Drug Store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe23-1f

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
se1-1y

OIL ENGINES FOR SALE.
ONE 6 BY 14 INCH AND ONE 7 by 20 inch OIL ENGINE, with double flue or locomotive boilers, at
M. DARRAGH & CO.'S,
Engine Builders, Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.
fe13-

CARBON OIL
For sale in Five Gallon Cans.
ARDESCO OIL CO.,
ja7-1f 27 IRWIN STREET.

TO SPORTSMEN.
Call and examine the only complete stock of Sh't Guns, and all kinds of Sporting Equipments in this market.
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.

SHINGLES—
100,000 for sale by
no19-tf MILLINGAR & RIDWELL.

REVOLVERS.
A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
no8 JASPER BROWN, 58 Wood street.

FEATHERS.
Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities, to suit purchasers, by
R. H. KING,
no30 Liberty Street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

TO LET.—The large second story ROOM 81x96 feet, Nos. 72 and 74 Fifth street. Also, Third and Fourth stories of same building Inquire of JAMES MORTON,
mr4-tf No. 113 Beaver street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—That splendid MANSION on the second bank, Allegheny city, late the residence of Rev. Chas. Avery, dec'd. Also, beautiful building lots fronting on the canal and Liberty st. Inquire of WM. M. SHINN, 57 Fourth st.
mar 10

TO RENT.—THE LARGE HALL, corner Grant and Diamond streets, 3d floor. No. 74. Inquire 116 Diamond street. mh7-3

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.
NEAR SEWICKLEY.—Contains 50 acres, highly improved, modern style house, barn, tenant house, one of the finest orchards in the county, with five springs. This fine property is offered at $6 00
Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
jm8-tf

FOR SALE.—The Bank Exchange on Third street, suitable for a hotel, a large boarding house, manufactory, or warehouse, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh, being forty (40) feet on Third street running backward through to Second street. Will be sold at a bargain by applying to S. CUTLER & SONS, Market street, or S. McCLEAN Jr. at the banking house of Robinson, McClean & Co., 75 Fourth street. mh7

FOR SALE—
Three Thousand Acres Oil Lands,
IN ROSS COUNTY, OHIO.
The attention of scientific and practical Oil men is invited to these undeveloped lands, on which the most favorable geological formations unite with excellent surface indications, consisting in actual Petroleum exuding from the surface in various places. The possession of so large a tract, on which the oil deposits were subsequent to the purchase, enables me to offer a part, or the whole of the above, cheap for cash.
Apply at the "Valley House," Chillicothe, Ohio, of
mr3-10t CHARLES DOUBLEDAY.

FOR SALE.
TW

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 7 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 1 per cent. Gold certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au22

Finance and Trade.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

The market, generally, is lower. Caldwell, 6¼ to 7; Daizell, 8¼ to 8¾; Maple Shade, 27½ to 28, and on the decline; St. Nicholas, 4½ to 4¾; Curtin, 14 to 16, Gold 193, and weak. The 7-30s are very active and rapidly absorbing the currency.

THURSDAY, March 9—P. M.

The were no sales at the regular session of the Board this morning. After Board, 780 shares Central Basin Oil Company sold at $1. The offerings were as follows:

U. S 5-20's, old, 111¾ asked; Connellsville R R. 6's, 79 bid, 83 asked; Pennsylvania Insurance Co., 15¾ asked; Connellsville R. R., 9¾ bid; Connellsville R R. interest, 11¾ bid; Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R., 8¼ asked; Bank of Pittsburgh, 71¾ asked; Fourth National Bank, 160 bid; Phillips Oil Co., 4¾ asked; Eldorado do., 5 asked; Oil Creek & Cherry Run Oil Co., 6¾ asked; Merchants Oil Co., 53 asked; Pittsburgh & Philadelphia, 220 bid, 350 asked; Rose, 1¾ asked; Fourth Ward, Allegheny Bounty, 90 asked; Central Basin Oil Co., 100 bid; Banner Oil Co., 128 asked.

—The gold market continues to show a decline, under the impression which is daily gaining in strength among all classes of people that the power of the rebellion is fast waning, and that the day of peace is near at hand. As this state of things continue, greenbacks, of course, appreciate in value, and commodities must be marked down to a lower range of prices.

There was a slim attendance at the Peoples Exchange this evening, and the transactions were comparatively limited. As navigation on the Allegheny is again resumed and parties contemplate a personal visit to the property of many of the companies which are called night after night on the list, there is less disposition to operate. There are so many conflicting stories in relation to the yield of wells, amount of oil on hand and the general management of particular companies, that oil stocks are looked upon as a most capricious investment. Many of the oil stocks, however, will be found to be substantial, and the companies when they represent, well managed. There was no marked change in the price of stocks. Oil Creek and Cherry Run sold at $6—drooping. The following is a list of sales:

10 shares	Duck Creek	$20 00
100 do	Oil Creek and Cherry Run	6 00
1000 do	Ritchie	90
90 do	Rose	1 00
200 do	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 00
1000 do	do do do	1 00

AFTER BOARD.

100 shares	Ohio Valley	$1 75
250 do	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 00
500 do	Central Basin	1 05
500 do	do	1 05
500 do	do	1 06
500 do	do	1 07
100 do	Dalzell	8 75
500 do	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	1 02
500 do	do do do	1 02
500 do	do do do	1 02

—The "offerings" and "bids" are given in the following list:

	Bid.	Asked.
Banner	1 20	1 25
Blood Farm & Ohio Pet		1 90
Central Basin	1 05	1 15
Cherry Run Central	2 10	2 30
Cherry Run & Pithole	1 60	1 70
Cherry Run and Pithole	1 01	1 02
Culbertson's Run		2 00
Ætna Oil and Mining		1 00
El Dorado	1 60	1 75
Federal	95	1 05
Germania of Pittsburgh		6 00
Horse Neck	1 00	1 10
Lincoln Oil & Mining		1 00
Meadow	90	1 25
Merchants	52	55
McAboy Cherry Run	98	1 00
Monongahela Pet Son		90
New York and West Virginia		3 00
Ohio Valley	1 70	2 00
Oil City and Pittsburgh	6 00	6 00
Paxton	3 95	4 95
Phillips	3 85	4 00
Pittsburgh and New York		70
Pittsburgh and Phila	2 80	2 70
Rynd Farm	5 75	
Stella		1 00
Steel Well		75 00
Union Lubrio	75	85
Western Penn'a	3 00	3 25

—The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

—In Philadelphia the transactions in oil shares continue large, but the prices are very fluctuating. The probability is that this class of stocks will henceforth form a prominent feature of the Stock Market.

Encouragement should be given by the press and other leading influences to all legitimate and *bona fide* efforts to develop oil, and it would be much better for the final popularity of companies that have any real claims to public confidence to keep their stocks off the market until this question of oil on the properties has been actually tested. When a company has a producing well of respectable capacity it has a financial status, a claim to public regard; its stock is worth talking about and quoting. It is no, not.

Before investing in the shares of a new petroleum company, it is highly necessary that satisfactory and truthful answers be obtained to the following questions: Are the properties rich in petroleum, and are the titles good and secure? Are they sufficiently scattered to insure against failure of the product of oil which might occur in any one locality? Are the managers responsible and honest business men, practical judges of oil interests, and thoroughly acquainted with all the details for working efficiently petroleum land and companies? Do the managers hold a sufficiently large pecuniary interest in the company to guarantee that the property's affairs will receive their unremitting attention? Missstatements of a company's official representative as to the property, or oil productions on their lands, and the faith of which shares have been bought, may bring the officials within the scope of our criminal laws.

—The perils of dealing in fancy stocks are strikingly illustrated by a table published in the Springfield *Republican*, the figures of which were obtained from official records at the State House. The table gives the names of fifty-six gold, copper and coal mining companies which swore to paid up capitals amounting altogether to $17,880,000. In May last the value of this capital stock had fallen to $4,231,072; and in November, six months later, to $1,824,460. These stocks have thus lost over ninety per cent. of their original par value. Seven of the companies are reported as entirely worthless, having lost all the capital that was ever paid in, which in most cases was, no doubt, much less than the amount sworn to. That many of them were merely speculative is shown by the fact that only a few of them claimed deductions on their state taxes for real estate taxed elsewhere, and the aggregate of the taxes paid elsewhere by these nine companies was but $5,268 62. Some half dozen of the companies have kept up their stock to some approximation to the original figures, but the remaining fifty, whose original capital is amounted to $15,630,000, having dropped down to $647,960— a small fraction over four per cent remaining. Although not a large proportion of the original capitals was paid in in money, a great deal has been invested in good faith in the purchase of the stock by parties who did not originate them. In this way millions must have been lost.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: A law was passed by both houses of Congress during the closing hours to authorize the coinage of three-cent pieces, to be composed of copper and nickel. The law also provides that the three-cent pieces shall be a legal tender to the amount of sixty cents, and that the one and two cent copper coin shall be a legal tender to the amount of four cents. It also prohibits the issue of any paper fractional currency below the denomination of five cents, consequently the new paper three-cent notes, being illegal, must be withdrawn from circulation.

—A great deal of excitement was occasioned in the Philadelphia market by the announcement that a flowing well had been struck on the river, below Franklin, adjoining the lands of the Cameron Petroleum Company. It was announced as a three hundred barrel well, and finally as a one hundred barrel well.

—The Mingo Oil Company of Philadelphia declared a dividend of two per cent., free of State taxes.

Philadelphia's Grocery Market.

The market for sugar is steady, with further sales of about 150 hhds common to good Cuba at 15@17c, and prime do at 19@ 2; 200 bbls sold at 18@20c, and white Havana at 22c. Of molasses we are only advised of some small sales of Muscovado at 80c, in bbls. Coffee is firm, with sales of seven and eight hundred bags, mostly Rio, in a neighboring market at 19½@21c, gold, and 40@43c, currency; and St. Domingo at 37@ 38½ per lb.

Seed in Philadelphia

There is a good demand for cloverseed, with further sales of 400@500 bushels at $16 50@17 50 per bushel from wagon and store, mostly at $17 @17 50 for good to prime, including some choice lots and recleaned seed reported at a higher figure. Timothy is selling at $5@6 per bu-hel, as to quality, and flaxseed at $3 46 per bushel.

St. Louis Hemp Market.

With some 600 or 600 bales of hemp at the landing there is but little business. Sales since our last of 15 bales prime undressed hemp at $145; 16 do do at $150; 34 do dressed hemp at $200; 37 40 prime do at $265; 76, 65 and 30 do hackled tow, unscovered, at $101; 9 do do at $160, and 48 do covered, at $110 per ton.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Friday, March 10, 1865.

BUSINESS—We have nothing new to note in regard to the markets, the demand being principally for small lots to meet the wants of the home market. Buyers are evidently waiting for lower prices, but holders do not view it in that light, hence we have but few sales to record. The weather was very pleasant—in fact, spring appears to be already inaugurated. On the Allegheny landing there was an extra amount of activity and bustle perceptible. The arrival of the Echo and Leclair, with the first oil of the season, caused quite a stir. They will return to-day. Freights for the upper districts were plenty; empty barrels could be counted by the thousands. On the Monongahela landing business was only moderately active. Freights not being very plenty, boats have to wait their turn in order to pick up a trip. The Golden Era, from Portsmouth, will be found at the landing; she will return on Saturday, at 4 p. m. The Minerva, from Wheeling, had a good trip. She departs at noon. The Boyard, from Parkersburg, had a large crowd of passengers and a fair trip of freight. She left on time. The pretty steamer Julia is receiving a large amount of freight, and will leave for Zanesville on Saturday at 4 p. m. The first class packet Nevada, will be among the first boats for Cairo and St. Louis. Shippers will bear this in mind. The Upper Mississippi river packet, America, is receiving and will have dispatch. The Camelia, Captain Dean's favorite steamer, is announced for Nashville on Saturday. This will be a fine opportunity for persons going that way. The Guidon will load in turn for Cincinnati and Louisville. The steamer Argonaut No. 2 came in light, having discharged a heavy cargo on the way. The Silver Cloud No. 2, is announced for St. Paul. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice;

HAY—The market was dull, and prices, particularly of baled, are declining. The receipts by the river are on the increase. We note sales of 16 cons baled, from store, at $33. Sales of 12 loads at the scales at $36@39 per ton.

EGGS—The market was dull and prices tend downward. We note sales of 10 bbls packed at 20@22. The receipts are increasing. Prices have not yet touched bottom.

GRAIN—We have nothing very interesting to note in regard to this article. The receipts are increasing while the demand seems to be falling off. The rates at present are nominal. Corn dull, with more sellers than buyers, at $1 18@1 20 for ear; some 300 bushels were disposed of. Oats were not active; we note sales of 300 bush from store at 85c. Wheat—We did not learn of any transactions; prices were unchanged. Barley was not much fancied; we note sales in a small way at $1 45@1 50.

FLOUR—The demand was restricted to small sales to meet the wants of the home trade. The receipts are steadily increasing, with a fair amount of exports to the East. Among the sales were: 120 bbls extra family at $ 0 50@10 75; 8 do do at $10 60; 35 do choice at $10 99; 100 do do, the terms were withheld. The demand was altogether for the better descriptions.

LARD—The market was quiet; prices ranged from 22@23½c, with sales of 12 packages.

BEESWAX—The market contains an ample supply. Prices were weak. Sales of 120 boxes western reserve at 29@22c.

POTATOES—The supply on hand is not large, but is sufficient for all present purposes. We note sales of 300 bush peach blows at $1 10, 25 bbls do at $3 25.

BUTTER—The market was dull and the supply was in advance of the demand; prices have a downward tendency. We note sales of twenty packages at prices varying from 30@ 40c ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—The supply on hand was ample for all ordinary purposes. Sales of 20 bbls City rectified, at $2 20 ₱ gallon. Sales of 10 bbls Red Eye, at $2 25. Sales of 10 bbls High Wines, at $2 20@2 25c.

HOMINY—Sales of 7 bbls Pearl, at $12 ₱ bbl. Sales of 3 bbls do, at 6c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The market was unchanged. Sales of 150 bushels Clover, at $14 75; 50 do, at $14 40. Flax dull, at $2 75.

BACON—The market was not very active. Among the sales were, Sides, 1 000 lbs, at 22c; Shoulders, 4,000 lbs, at 20@20½; Sugar-cured Hams, 5,000 lbs, at 25c.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 2 bbls, at 80c per gallon.

FISH—Sales of 25 half bbls Lake Herrings at $8 00.

BEANS—Sales of 12 bbls Small White, at $2 90 @3 00.

GRACERIES—The market appeared weak; dealers took hold very sparingly. Prices were too unsettled to quote correctly.

New York Petroleum Market.

Crude has continued scarce and full, and even higher prices have been obtained for lots to fill up, and for the supply of the immediate wants of refiners, but yesterday, for the first time in the season, there were large arrivals, reported at 181 car loads, or about 10,000 bbls), and at the close it could be bought at 43 cents, though there were sales at 42½, and even 44 for small lots. The business has been small, and was chiefly confined to yesterday; the sales are 3,200 bbls, 40@42° gravity, at 43@45c. Refined, in bond, is scarcely inquired for, and both bonded and free close easier; the sales are only 700 bbls free, light straw, to white, at 87½@90c. Naphtha is well sustained, with a fair demand; sales of 75 bbls, 60@63 gravity, at 55c; 50 do, in bond, 63@65 gravity, 48; and 1,000 gallons, in tin, 46 in bond. We hear of no further sales of Residuum.

Received at New York since 1st January—

1865	bbls.	65,992	1864	bbls.	118,951
Exported same time—	bbls.		1864.		
From New York	galls.	1,479,771			3,511,037
Other ports		572,008			1,387,005
Total	galls.	2,051,807			4,710 092
Same time	galls.				9,134,713

—*Shipping List.*

New York Copper Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 8.

	Off'd	Ask'd		Off'd	Ask'd
Aztec		8	Indiana	6¾	
Bedford		1	Knowlton		5
Boston		2¾	Merrimac		4½
Caledonia		10	Minnesota		18
Canada	70c	1	N. J. Consol.	9c	8c
Evergreen Hill		15	Norwich	2¾	5
Flint Steel R.		15	Ogden	5	8
Hilton	1¾	2	Penn		22

Boston Copper Stocks.

BOSTON, March 8.

Prices of mining stocks as bid in Boston this day, telegraphed to J. E. Gay & Co., 29 Wall street:

Canada	80	Minnesota	19
Bedford	1	Knowlton	5
Copper Falls	20¾	Pittsburgh, no bid	—
Franklin	48	Quincy	80
Hancock	no bid	Rockland	no bid
Hilton	39	Superior	no bid
Isle Royal	1¾	French Ck	no bid

English Tea Market.

The London *Gazette*, of the 18th of February, says: Although the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom continues to increase, the supply of good descriptions for home consumption is unusually extensive. The quantity in London amounts to 87,901,000 lbs, against 78,072,000 lbs at this period last year. We therefore, anticipate the closing of 83,000 lbs for '65—100, closing at $33 25 cash; $29 75@30 25 for prime, and $34 50@34 75 for prime mess; also, 5,000 bbls prime mess for shipment to arrive. Beef dull and heavy at $18@21 50 for plain mess and $20@23 50 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet at $26@27. Dressed hogs dull and nominal at 15¾@16¾c for western. Bacon lower at 19¾ for Cumberland cut; 20½@20¾c for long and short middles, and 22c for long and short clear. Meats heavy; sales of 825 packages at 17@17¾c for shoulders and 18¾@19c for hams. Lard heavy and lower at 18¾@19c for kettle. Butter heavy and lower 26@30c for Ohio and 28@38c for State. Cheese steady at 15@21c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 9.

Flour is unsettled. Extra was offered at $8 50 @8 75 for red. Wheat, $1 55 and dull. Corn is 2c lower; car 93c, and shelled at 88c. Oats are lower, at 77@78c in the elevators. Rye dull, offered at $2 25; no sales. Provisions dull. City mess pork was offered at 85c; no buyers. Bulk shoulders were offered at 13½c, and sides at 17½c. 1,300 pieces packed sold at the quotation. Coffee dull, at 42@44c. Sugar, 20@24c. Clover seed, $14 and dull; timothy $5, and dull at $2 90. Gold, 192@193. Silver 180@182. The markets generally are dull and hardly any demand for any articles.

It was snowing this afternoon at half-past three o'clock.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

Petroleum dull: crude nominal at 40@45c; refined in bond 66c and free 87@88c. Flour dull with but little export demand; prices unaltered. Wheat dull; sales of red at $2 45@2 60 and white at $2 60@2 70. Corn dull at $1 07@1 09 for yellow. Spirits of turrentine, $1 33@1 90 per gallon. Whisky dull at $2 20@2 21.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamb oats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Golden Era	Kerr	Portsmouth.

DEPARTED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Fayette	Speers	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was about eleven feet water in the channel, and about at a stand. The weather continues very pleasant.

THE first-class packet Silver Cloud No. 2, Capt. Conway, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi.

THE favorite packet Camelia, Capt. Jesse Dean, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville. She will leave dispatch. The first clerk is Capt. J. L. Lytle, an experienced and attentive officer.

THE favorite passenger steamer America, Capt. Thomas H. Golding, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi river. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of as clever set of officers as can be found. Capt. Golding stands at the head of his profession.

THE first class steamer Nevada, Capt. W. S. Evans, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat. We are pleased to learn that her old clerk, James Wilson, has been taken charge of the office. What the Captain don't know about that department is not worth learning.

Wheeling—The *Register*, of Thursday, says: All the business on the landing for the last few days seems to be for the Government. The J. W. Garret arrived up with two barges of hay, and departed with two barges of coal. The Revenue made her appearance, after a long absence, loaded with hard tack. The Silver Heels brought a new set of lines for the Hibbs Ferry Company, to receive her cabin and machinery.

There were about fifteen feet water in the channel last evening and falling.

Cincinnati.—Thursday's *Commercial* says: The river came to a stand during Tuesday night, and had receded three or four inches up to dark last evening. To-day it will doubtless be found receding pretty fast. There is 8 feet in the channel hence to Louisville. The Lower Ohio is very low. The rivers in Kentucky, Cumberland and Tennessee are flooding, causing considerable destruction and damage to property. There is 16 feet in the Mississippi, from St. Louis to Cairo.

The Glide No. 3 returned to Pittsburgh with a moderate freight trip, but thronged with passengers. Pilots—John C. Anderson and Thos Javens.

The W. F. Curtis departed for Nashville with a full cargo of private freight.

The Kate Robinson arrived from Nashville yesterday, having assisted the Emerald here, in charge of Capt. Hall, who is a good pilot. The Kate Robinson is undergoing repairs, and will be ready to load for Nashville again on Monday.

The flag-ship Black Hawk, with Admiral Lee and staff, left for Mound City at an early hour yesterday morning, after receiving 5,000 bushels of coal, having consumed 5,000 bushels on the trip from Mound City here. The Admiral left his tug behind to go in the place of her regular.

The Anna left Nashville yesterday morning at daylight, for Cincinnati.

The low boat Shingiis, from New Orleans, after coaling at the mouth of Licking, passed up for Pittsburgh, late Tuesday night.

Captain Sam. Shuman writes Capt. Devenny, of the Wild Rose, that he is able to be about out in command of his new packet, owing to the serious illness of his venerable father, in Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

The powerful low boat Coal Hill, passed down the river yesterday, at 5 p. m., with the monitor Manayunk in tow, bound from Pittsburgh for Cairo. The Coal Hill passed the city flying fast.

Captain J. W. Chambers left for Mound City last night, to resume command of the United States gunboat Prairie Bird.

Captain Arthur Stuart is in the city, representing the interests of the Novelty Works in Pittsburgh.

Major John B. Butler, a veteran of the war of 1812, left for Pittsburgh last night on the Glide No. 3. Major Butler is an old citizen of Pittsburgh, and was for a long time in command of the arsenal at that place. He has retired on a pension.

BOATS ANNOUNCED.—Roanoke and Maggie Hays for Pittsburgh, Nora for Nashville and Centralia for St. Louis.

FLOODS.—Disastrous floods occurred in the Ohio in 1808, 1817, 1826, 1832, 1843, 1847, 1853 and 1862. By all these, especially those of 1808, 1832, 1843 and 1847, much damage was done, and a great amount of suffering caused. A great amount of grain and other property have been destroyed by the present rise. Boats have been unable to receive or discharge freight at most points.

THE STEAMBOAT RACE.—The St. Louis *Republican* says: Some excitement was occasioned yesterday among steamboatmen, and business circles generally, by the announcement that the fleet steamers Magenta and City of Alton were coming up the river on a race from Memphis. It was calculated from the hour at which the steamers left Cairo, that they would arrive at St. Louis between four and five o'clock. At half-past four o'clock, a considerable crowd collected on the levee to await the arrival of the steamers, and witness the result of the contest. The crowd was not long in waiting, for about twenty minutes of five, the Magenta was in sight. Coming at a rate of speed that indicated a close contest, and not far behind her the smoke from the City of Alton was visible. When the latter passed the Magenta touched the landing place, till the arrival of the City of Alton at the Memphis Packet Company's wharf-boat, not more than eight minutes had elapsed. From the passengers by the City of Alton, we learn that the Magenta left Memphis Saturday evening, a short time in advance of the City of Alton. Waiting for her at the foot of the island, just above Memphis, when the boats started together, about 7 o'clock Saturday evening. Our informant states that from that point until their arrival at Columbus, near Cairo, the boats were never farther than three miles apart, the City of Alton keeping the advance. When a short distance from Columbus, the Magenta went past her, and remained in the advance until the boats reached St. Louis.

Passed City of Alton, under way, above Columbus, and beat her ½ mile into Cairo. Time from Memphis to Cairo (760 miles) 30 hours and 55 minutes. Time from Columbus to Cairo (21 miles) 1 hour and 38 minutes—running against a heavy rain all the way up, and wheels badly broken from floating drift. Left Cairo 2½ hours behind the City of Alton, and beat her one mile to St. Louis wharf. Out 18½ hours from Cairo to St. Louis, distance 200 miles.

Memphis, March 3.—A steamer anchored his side of Commerce, two or three days ago, was visited and boarded by a gang of guerrillas under Fitzgerald. They are said to have numbered two hundred. They offered no violence, but were, on the contrary, pleasant, and disposed to be the best kind of fellows, after the boats stock of whisky had been put in circulation by the officers. What they could not well dispose of they carried away, leaving the crew to languish as much for the ardent as they pleased. They confiscated nothing besides the whisky, and seemed satisfied with that. During their stay on board, the best of feeling prevailed all around, and toasts were freely offered and drank. Fitzgerald is a sort of colloquial Mr. Micawber, and, as he was tired of the war, and if Jeff Davis failed to effect peace by the 1st of April, he and his men would lay down their arms and return to their homes. His remarks were seconded by applause from the band of ragamuffins he commands.

New Orleans.—The *Times*, of the 27th says Business on the landing yesterday was dull, there being but little doing. There were several Government boats at the lower landing. There was one departure, the great Leviathan. She left for St. Louis, and had a very good trip of passengers. The Walsh this morning departs for St. Louis. The W. R. Arthur came in from Cairo with a splendid trip of both passengers and freight. The Virginia arrived from the coast. The next boats looked for from above, are the Mollie, Able and Indiana.

RIVER PACKETS,

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line.

THE NEW, FAST AND light draught steamer DEER LODGE, Thos. W. Rea, Commander, Henry A. Dorman, Clerk, is now loading at Wheeling, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, February 18th, and leave St. Louis, SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river rises sufficiently to float well Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

BENTON,

Wm. Howard, Commander, Lewis L. Hine, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

YELLOW STONE,

Jos. Maynard, Commander, Stanly Ryland, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 18th.

The very fast and light draught steamer

FANNY OGDEN,

Thomas Townsend, Commander, Moses Hillard, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, April 15th. Steamer

DEER LODGE,

will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargoes of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

Reduced arrangement shippers have great advantages and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination.

We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION from

FORT BENTON TO THE MINES,

and will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNACK CITY and GALLATIN.

For freight or passage apply on board of DEER LODGE, at the Pittsburgh wharf, or to

JOHN G. COPELIN,
Southeast corner of Main and Olive streets,
Cincinnati, O.

Northeast corner Pine and Commercial, or
JOHN J. ROE & CO.
Cor. Second and Third,
St. Louis, Mo.

1865. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

MONONGAHELA RIVER

STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Will run three daily side-Wheel steamers between Elizabeth Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Bunkard Old Regions. This line is composed of the following Steamers:

FAYETTE ..... CAPT. S. C. SPEERS.

TELEGRAPH ..... CAPT. D. RUGHER.

FRANKLIN ..... CAPT. E. W. CARMAC.

GALLATIN ..... CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 4 a. m., 2 p. m., and 6 p. m., (except Monday, when the departure will be at 5 o'clock) A. M.

The Monongahela and Old Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily, at 12 m.; Brownsville daily at 2 p. m.

Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 7 A. M., 2 P. M. and 5 P. M.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 8 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 9 o'clock.

Leaves Monongahela City at 5 o'clock,

The above splendid side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will give particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

NO FREIGHTS RECEIVED AFTER 5 P. M.

For further particulars inquire of
JAMES McDONALD, Agent,
At the Wharf Boat, foot of Wood street, Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
Brownsville, Penna.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. Stell, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 4 p. m. The new steamer JULIA, W. M. Cutlow, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Monday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. R. STELL, Commander,
Or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, John Gordon, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, Wash. H. Kerr, Commander, W. H. Bryan, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every SATURDAY, at 10 a. m., connecting with every MONDAY'S P. M. Will connect every MONDAY with the BOSTONA No. 3, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receive freight through to Cincinnati.

JOHN FLACK, Agent,
For freight or passage apply on board. no2

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Clarksville and Nashville.

ON SATURDAY, March 11, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer CAMELIA, Captain Dean, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK,
6 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

ON SATURDAY, March 11, at 10 a. m. The fine passenger steamer NEVADA, W. S. Evans, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
2 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Upper Mississippi River Packets.

For St. Louis, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Muscatine, Rock Island, Davenport, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul.

ON SATURDAY, March 11, at 4 o'clock, p. m; The fine passenger steamer SILVER CLOUD No. 2, J. B. Conway, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
8 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Muscatine, Rock Island, Davenport, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul Direct.

ON SATURDAY, March 11, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer AMERICA, Thomas H. Golding, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.
1

WALL PAPERS.—The newest designs of gold, velvet, satin and common papers, now receiving at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street. (mar4) JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

Shoulders,
Sides,
Leaf Lard and Grease.
Dried Beef. For sale by
TOWNSEND & LONG,
fe1-tf Packers, No. 12 Fourth street.

PRODUCE—

20 bbls. Green Apples;
2 " Dried do;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
ja25 Nos. 120 and 122 Second street.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,

FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western markets.

Office and Yard [illegible] Canal Basin, Pittsburgh, Pa.
de26

PRODUCE—

1 bbl. prime Roll Butter.
2 kegs " Lard.
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
fe23 141 Water street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE & EXTENSION TABLE, will be sold in connection with the superior furniture, mirrors, oil paintings, silver ware, &c., THIS MORNING, at Masonic Hall auction house, 58 Fifth street, one Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, in perfect order; one solid mahogany extension table.

mh10 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auc'r.

THIRD LIST OF APPLICATIONS

for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to March 8th, 1865:

Name.	Kind.	Place.
John Conway	Tavern,	1st Ward, Pittsburgh.
Louis Kard	do	do
Mathias Schuler	do	do
Thomas Welsh	do	do
John Snyder	eating house	do
Thomas Adley	do	do
Jno. Schild	do	do
T. Apfelbaum & Co.,	other goods,	do
Wm. Chadwick	tavern,	2d Ward, Pittsburgh.
John McD. Crossan	do	do
Hill & McCandless	do	do
Frank Lutz	do	do
Arnold Weinberger	do	do
Patrick Ingoldsby	do	do
Isabella Trimble	do	do
Peter Ford	do	do
J. H. Clarke & Co	do	3d Ward Pittsburgh.
Isabella Young	do	do
F. Ganzola	do	do
Christian Wehrung	do	do
D. Wiethelier	do	do
Joseph George	eating house,	do
Peter Schaefer	do	do
Henry McMullen	tavern,	4th Ward, Pittsburgh.
Alex. Campbell	do	do
Caleb Harrington	do	do
Baltzer Weis	do	5th Ward Pittsburgh
Joseph Prentice	do	do
S. Bihuman	do	do
Julius A Richter	do	do
W. Wilhelm	do	do
Lewis Kuffman	do	do
Andrew Andrews	eating house,	do
Melinda Beck	do	do
David Collins	do	do
Charles Reiter	do	do
Paul L. Celia	do	do
Joseph Herster	do	do
Herman J. Rikcert	do	do
C. C. Muchlstein	do	do
Thomas Manning	eating house,	6th Ward, Pittsburgh
John Rukreigel	tavern,	7th Ward, Pittsburgh.
Christian Eckert	eating house,	7th Ward, Pittsburgh.
John H. Mettler	tavern,	8th Ward, do
John Volmler	do	9th do do
Mary Lutz	eating house,	9th do do
Matthias Wehner	other goods,	9th do do
Casper Rust ger	tavern,	10th Ward, Pittsburgh.
Peter Kuhnecker	do	do
John F. Mosh & Co	do	do
Wm. Bechtnid	do	do
Francis Gruber	eating house,	do
Charles Quinn	do	do
Theodore Gelb	do	do
Joseph Pricker	do	do
Christian Hose	do	do
Mrs. Dick	do	do
August Withauer	do	do
H. Singer	other goods,	do
Simon Schock	do	do
Adolphus Buckhardt	do	do
John Hunter	tavern,	1st Ward, Allegheny.
John Fischer	eating house,	do
Jacob Haury & Co	other goods,	do
John schn.e.r, & Co	do	do
James McDonald	tavern,	2d Ward, Allegheny.
Bernard Clancy	do	do
Adam Kepler	do	do
Jacob Hoffman	do	3d Ward, Allegheny.
Leonard Korn	do	do
Dorathy Meinrich	eating house,	do
Henry Lutze	do	do
Henry Herdt	do	do
John Heinzwender	do	do
Frederick Michaels	do	do
Stephen Buttner	tavern,	4th Ward, Allegheny.